# The New-York Times.

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## CONGRESS.

### Efforts in Behalf of the Immediate Admission of Virginia.

### Proceedings in the Matter in Both Houses.

### Long and Sharp Debate in the Senate.

### IMPORTANT NEW BUSINESS INTRODUCED.

### Proposed Repeal of the Bankrupt Laws.

**The Cuban Question—Another Debate in Prospect—Appointments Sent to the Senate—Miscellaneous.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The reassembling of Congress was signalized by a resolute, simultaneous, and well nigh successful effort in both Houses to bring Virginia squarely into the Union without further delay. In the House Mr. BINGHAM led off with a joint resolution, reciting in substance that Virginia, having adopted a Constitution and complied with the terms of the Reconstruction acts, was, therefore, entitled to admission. This action took the extremists by surprise. The previous question was immediately demanded, and seconded by a vote of 68 to 58. The advantage was pressed, and the main question was ordered without a division. By this time the opponents of admission had somewhat recovered their presence of mind, and General PAINE, of Wisconsin, who is the author of one of the conditional bills of admission now before the Reconstruction Committee, aided by BENJAMIN, of Missouri, and others, made a movement to check the tide which seemed likely to carry the State right into the Union before the setting of the sun. A motion was therefore made to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, which resulted on the yeas and nays, 76 to 76, whereupon the Speaker promptly voted in the negative, thereby defeating the motion to reconsider. This struck consternation among the adherents of the opposition, and they immediately began a canvass to reverse the vote. Just here occurred a piece of parliamentary jugglery which was difficult to comprehend, and still more difficult to justify. The vote above had been recorded, and other motions, though not put, had intervened when the discovery was made that by the confusion in the name of HOAR, of Massachusetts, and HOGE, of South Carolina, both of whom had voted in the affirmative, but one vote had been recorded. These two gentlemen, then under the rule of privilege, asked leave to correct the roll call, which was granted, and the vote stood a tie, 77 to 77, but still lost. Speaker BLAINE then said that, as he had voted as presiding officer for the purpose of deciding the tie, and inasmuch as there would have been no tie if the roll call had been correctly registered in the first place, he would withdraw his vote. Mr. FARNSWORTH, Mr. ELDRIDGE and others immediately objected, on the ground that he had voted by virtue of his position as a member of the House, and not by virtue of his position as Speaker. Mr. BLAINE explained to the contrary, saying that he voted in the exercise of a privilege under the rules to decide the votes, and that his position required him to refrain from influencing legislation by casting his vote under other circumstances. Mr. FARNSWORTH forcibly rejoined that he had no more privileges in the matter of casting his vote than any other member. He might refrain from voting through rules of courtesy and propriety, but his vote when cast was by virtue of his privileges as a member and not as Speaker, and was, therefore, subject to the same rules as the vote of any other member. But the Speaker tenaciously held to the contrary and cut off all further debate on that point by announcing his decision—a decision which he will unquestionably reverse the next time he meets such a question, for it is perfectly apparent to the simplest understanding that in the matter of the vote of the Speaker the rules of the House are as imperative as they are in the matter of the vote of any member. This decision left the main question reconsidered by one majority, when the question again recurred on ordering the main question to be put. By this time the opponents of the measure had succeeded by rigorous persuasion in inducing four or five members to change their votes or refrain from voting, and the motion was lost by sixty-six to seventy-seven. The question then went over under the rules until next Monday. In the meantime the measure will probably go through the Senate, and there will be a very earnest canvass in the House. Some of the extremists attribute their weakness to-day to the absence of BUTLER, who will lead the opposition on his return. But the prospects of the early admission of the State are much improved by the day's contest.

The session of the Senate was devoted almost entirely to the discussion of the admission of Virginia. The Republicans alone took part in the debate, which was long and sharp, but not decisive. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. STEWART appeared to be the leaders of the discussion, the former urging postponement for a week, and the latter advocating immediate and favorable action. The Democrats were merely lookers on in Vienna, as Republican attacked Republican, and they could ill disguise their satisfaction at the threatened dissension in the Republican ranks. All the older Senators, such as WILSON, DRAKE, HOWARD and EDMUNDS were in favor of postponement, while STEWART, WILLEY, SAWYER and the Southern members generally were strong on the side of immediate admission. The debate was continued until 4 o'clock without conclusion. The bill unquestionably will pass the Senate when it comes to a vote.

AID TO COUNTRIES AT WAR.

A bill was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. ROSS, which Senator MORTON moved to lay on the table, and he thus has the floor when the question comes up. The bill makes it a misdemeanor in any one to sell war ships to a country which is at war with another country or colony with which we are at peace. Mr. MORTON is the author of this measure, which is obviously intended to aid the Cubans, and he will endeavor to-morrow to obtain the floor on this bill for the purpose of making a long speech on the Cuban question generally.

NEW BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The opening of the Senate session to-day was marked by the introduction of a large number of bills, petitions and resolutions; but they were for the most part of no national importance or significance. A petition from British Columbia, which has been already published, was read, but it occasioned scarcely a ripple of excitement. There were one or two bills about postal telegraphing and the abolition of the franking privilege, but they gave rise to no debate, and received the usual Committee reference.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

To the large list of public journals and public men who indorse the position of the TIMES in the reduction of taxation and the relieving of the burdens of the people, must be added Senator SUMNER, who states that he stands on the same platform.

A NEW FUNDING BILL.

A Funding bill, which will probably meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, is now being framed by General SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It will probably be introduced into the House within the present week.

PERSONAL.

The inspection of the correspondence of Minister SICKLES with the State Department has increased the estimation in which he is held by the Committee.

Among the prominent gentlemen on the floor of the Senate to-day was Governor WALKER, of Virginia, and ex-Senator CONNESS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day by the President:

Henry Welter, of New-Mexico, to be Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico.

Edward S. Salomon, of Illinois, to be Governor of Washington Territory.

Charles C. Richardson, of Texas, to be Consul at Paso del Norte.

Thomas Biddel, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul-General at Havana.

Fred. W. Pinder, of Missouri, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Hankow, China.

Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Convention with Peru of Dec. 4, 1868.

Jacob P. Ringwalt, to be Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

James P. Butler, to be Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas.

George P. Peck, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of North Carolina.

John Youngs, to be Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio.

Samuel M. Clark, to be Surveyor of Customs at Keokuk, Iowa.

Attorney-General George P. Foster, to be United States Marshal for the District of Vermont.

Henry W. Blodgett, to be Judge of the Northern District of Illinois.

H. H. Emmons, of Michigan, to be Circuit Judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice S. L. Whitney, who declines.

Seth M. Barber, to be Pension Agent at Cleveland.

Elisha P. Applegate, to be Surveyor-General of Oregon.

*To be Assessors of Internal Revenue*—James R. Hayden, Washington Territory; George W. Knowlton, First District of Maine; Horace Coleman, Fourth District of Ohio.

*To be Postmasters*—N. M. Page, at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Woodbury Davis, at Portland, Me.; Elijah Easton, at Owatonna, Minn.; Blair Anderson, Georgetown, S. C.

*Naval*—Commodore John Rogers, to be Rear-Admiral; Captain John J. Almy, to be Commodore; Commander R. W. Shufeldt, to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge, to be Commander.

William H. H. Terrell, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR announces this morning that the *National Intelligencer* will no longer be published. He assigns as the cause the loss of several thousand dollars and his poor health. The paper was in the interest of the free traders, and its friends were in New-York.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a Senate resolution, submitted voluminous correspondence on the subject of the postal convention with France. Its failure was owing to the Director-General of Posts claiming an unequal share of the postages. The Postmaster-General, in reply to that officer, says that the proposition submitted to him was conceived in a spirit of liberality and of reciprocal benefit. The United States Department claimed no advantage in the division of the postage. It has asked no more than its equal share of interior postage. It can accept nothing less.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice-President, who laid before that body several communications.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A large number of bills, &c., were introduced, including a resolution by Mr. CORBETT in favor of including the annexation of British Columbia in the subjects for negotiation with Great Britain.

The following are the most important of the bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. STEWART—To abolish the franking privilege and to establish a United States Postal Telegraph system; authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal mail routes of the United States, and to so regulate the charges for telegraphing that the revenues of the system shall equal, as nearly as possible, the current expenses for operating the same; and the construction account, shall, in no year, exceed the charge upon the Department for the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

By Mr. MORTON—A bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out and equip ships of war, or to sell or to furnish arms or munitions of war, with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign province or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—A joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin such United States Treasury notes as may be presented for redemption, at the rate of $1 in coin for $1 20 in Treasury notes; and that such notes so redeemed shall be used for the purchase of the bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON introduced a memorial of Messrs. RUGER BROTHERS, of New-York, praying Congress to grant them a subsidy, which will enable them to maintain a steamship line between New-York and the Baltic ports in North Europe, touching at Southampton for the mails.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law whereby the national banks shall be compelled hereafter to retain semi-annually the gold interest paid them upon their bonds by the Government, to secure their circulating notes, until the amount shall reach a sum equal to the amount now required by law to be held as their reserve in legal-tenders, and to be retained as a reserve in place of and as a substitute for legal tenders, that they may be in condition at some future day to resume specie payment.

ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. STEWART moved to postpone all prior orders in order to take up the Virginia bill.

Mr. SUMNER said that no investigation had been made in the present actual condition of Virginia, as was done in the case of Georgia. No evidence had been obtained in regard to what, owing to some reports, might be called the fearful condition of certain parts of that State at the present moment. The Committee of the Senate should be allowed to have this evidence, so that the loyal people of Virginia who had not been heard, either in the Committee or in the Senate, should have their say.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up. It provides for entitling the State of Virginia to a representation in Congress.

Mr. STEWART saw no necessity for the investigation desired, for the State of Virginia, unlike Georgia, had complied in all respects with the Reconstruction acts. The State Constitution was certainly Republican in form, and the men in power had given their pledge to execute that Constitution in good faith. But the good faith of Congress with these people was the real question at issue; and if the Government was ever to be bound by its own action, now was the time. It would be exceedingly impolitic now to impose the test oath as a test of qualification, for the members of the Virginia Legislature, because by so doing two-thirds of the present body might be turned out of office, and their places filled by the rebels. By now securing the Fifteenth Amendment through the aid of Virginia, equal suffrage would be secured. The authority of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government did not imply the right of Congress to compel a State to belong to the Republican Party.

Mr. CONKLING believed that the Senate had now sufficient light on the subject to act intelligently; but he was disposed to grant the Senator from Massachusetts whatever time he might consider essential to a deliberate consideration of so grave a question.

Mr. SUMNER urged, as an additional reason for deferring the action, that the condition of things in Tennessee should teach the Senate the lesson of caution, when about to commit a great State like Virginia back into the hands of the people who had arrayed it in war against the national authority. If the bill was allowed to go over till next week, he would make no opposition to its consideration.

Mr. HOWARD said that if it was true, as reported, that two-thirds of each House of the Tennessee Legislature were well-known rebels and unable to take the oath of 1862, the Senate might very properly hesitate in regard to Virginia. He believed that under the Reconstruction law, inability to take that oath was sufficient to render a person ineligible to a seat in any of the Legislatures of the lately rebellious States. He agreed with the Attorney-General, that when Virginia had been restored to her proper relations to the United States, and had once more become a State in the Union, possessing all her faculties as a State, it would be incompetent for Congress to prescribe any qualifications to her voters, or to alter, in any way, her Constitution; but the singular conclusion of the Attorney-General was that it was incompetent for Congress to furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, and from this the speaker dissented. Referring to the composition of the Virginia Legislature, he said that of the forty-three members of the Senate, twenty-five could not take the oath prescribed in 1862; in other words, were engaged in open rebellion against the United States. Of the 138 members of the House of Delegates only eighty could take the oath. While personally anxious for the admission of Virginia, he could not overlook the fact, nor the Senate could not overlook it, that the Legislature of Virginia was overwhelmingly rebel.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that under the very act of Congress authorizing Virginia to take the preparatory steps towards reconstruction, Congress had the right to inquire whether those steps were taken in good faith, and whether the action of the State was sufficient to satisfy Congress. It had been expressly declared in a prior act relative to Virginia that her subsequent action should not be deemed final until approved by Congress, but should be submitted for review by Congress. Having been deceived in the case of Georgia, and further by Tennessee, as was shown by the present condition of things there, Congress had taken care to say to Virginia, in terms, that the right to review her action was expressly reserved, and now it was due the Senate that when that State again resumes its relations to the Government, in no one of its departments should it be obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He therefore desired to have further information concerning Virginia.

Senator NORTON expressed the opinion that perhaps the only question properly at issue was as to whether, under the Reconstruction laws, the members of the Legislature of Virginia were required to take the test oath. If the affirmative was true, then the Legislature had not been properly organized; if the negative was true, then the reverse. He made the broad statement that the spirit of the Reconstruction acts from beginning to end gave to all rebels the right to take part in the reorganization of those States, except such as were embraced in the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, participation in rebellion not being regarded as a cause of ineligibility. As a breach of good faith, he deprecated the attempt now to create a test of qualification for office that did not exist when the members of the Legislature were elected. It was equally incumbent upon Congress to keep its faith as upon the States of the South. It was to him a source of regret that the test oath had not been imposed in the first instance; but Congress had not started out upon that principle, and now must continue in the course already defined.

Mr. DRAKE moved, as an amendment to the bill, to add the following:

*Provided*, That should the Legislature of such State at any time hereafter pass any act or resolution reconsidering, or annulling, its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the passage of such act or joint resolution shall operate to exclude said State from representation in Congress, and to remit said State to its condition immediately prior to the passage of this act.

He said that this amendment would prevent the rebel States from playing the game which had been tried by other States in the South, of repealing the former action so soon as they could do so with safety to themselves.

Mr. WARNER expressed his earnest desire to see an early settlement of the political questions concerning the late rebellious States, which had occupied the Senate for four years past. The State of Alabama, by reason of her early admission and representation in Congress, was really five years ahead of her neighbors, Georgia and Mississippi, in which States a less enlightened policy in public affairs had been pursued. On behalf of these States, he asked that some definite measures should be promptly taken for their reconstruction. Their Legislatures did not afford that security and protection to which the citizens there were entitled and which Congress should afford. Congress would have to abandon its proscriptive policy as one barren of good results and apply itself to the suppression of crime and lawlessness. In this connection he remarked that he would go to the South with the halter in one hand and universal amnesty in the other. In other words, he would hang the murderer of to-day, but pardon the political offender of the past. Give the South that platform and you give peace to that section. One demonstration of the power of the Government to punish crime there at this time would be worth more than a thousand oaths. In conclusion the speaker added, that if these questions were separately settled the public opinion of the nation would carry the Congressional policy beyond all points of danger, and public judgment would settle down to the conclusion that all men were created with equal rights as citizens.

Mr. WILLEY said that by the report of the Judiciary Committee which had proposed this bill, Virginia was now entitled to representation, and that it would be almost criminal for the Senate wantonly to delay that desirable event. The State should not be excluded for one moment longer except upon the clearest and most palpable reasons. He thought that the pledge of Congress had been impliedly given to that effect, and the President of the United States in his Message had alleged that she had complied with every requirement, which fact was further substantiated by the action of the Judiciary Committee in reporting the pending bill. Her rights could not be consistently withheld without some valid reasons therefor.

Mr. SAWYER said the objection seemed to be not that Virginia had not complied with the reconstruction requirements, but that life and property were not as safe as they should be in that State; but the acts of Congress could not remedy the difficulty, or make life and property more safe. For thirty years in the States lately in insurrection the rule had been not one of law but of violence, and but one class of sentiments could be expressed with safety. With the additional incentives to violence and outrage occasioned by the war, how could Senators expect to find in that section the same peace and good order which prevailed in Massachusetts? It was in vain to look to test oaths and exclusion from office as a remedy for this, for legislation could not cure the evil. He believed that the cardinal evil of the reconstruction measures as originally passed, was the requirement of the test oath of officers of States and municipalities, and the exclusion from participation in the new government of those who were naturally the leaders of the Southern people. Being therefore in a measure irresponsible, these men took no interest in upholding the peace and good order of the communities in which they live.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until next Thursday, and advocated the motion at length, remarking that the reconstruction policy of Congress was imbedded in the very soil of the Continent and was sure of triumph.

Mr. FOWLER repelled what he termed the unjust accusations made in the Senate against the people of Tennessee, and of the people of the South. He denied that the Southern people were the murderous crew that they had been represented to be. There had been comparatively less of violence and crime in the South since the war than in any other section. Instead of going South with the halter in one hand and amnesty in the other, he preferred to strengthen those sentiments and principles of civilization and to disseminate the blessings of education.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the Senate, shortly after 4 o'clock, went into Executive Session, prior to which a message from the President was read in response to a Senate resolution setting forth that no correspondence or negotiations had been entered into between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws.

After a short time spent in Executive Session the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine—To change the time of the meeting of Congress at its second and third sessions to the first Monday in January; also, to protect American citizens, passengers by steamers; also, to provide a Revisory Board for the navy, and to regulate naval rank; also, to regulate rank on the naval medical staff.

By Mr. POLAND—Authorizing the entry of Canadian products without consular certificates.

By Mr. TANNER—To facilitate the adjustment of controversies between parties interested in maritime adventures and contracts in the Port of New-York, and to establish a Board of Port Wardens.

The bill proposes that instead of the present mode of the appointment of Port Wardens for New-York by the State authorities, they shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

By Mr. DICKEY—To amend the Internal Revenue law by exempting farmers and gardeners from paying a broker's tax on the sales of their products.

By Mr. BECK—To repeal all tariff duties now imposed on animals imported from foreign countries for breeding purposes.

By Mr. PROSSER—To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United States.

By Mr. CREBS—To establish a permanent navy yard and depot at Mound City, Ill.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To amend the Homestead act.

It provides that soldiers may enter free of cost under the Homestead laws, 160 acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of eighty acres, as now limited, and that when any person enters for a homestead 160 acres of land, not mineral nor timbered, but only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may, in addition, enter 160 acres of land, not mineral, and not capable of cultivation by irrigation, one-half of which may be timbered land; and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three quarter-sections of lands incapable of cultivation by irrigation, not mineral nor timbered lands, only valuable for grazing, and with it eighty acres of timbered land.

By Mr. WELLS—To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy; providing that the repeal shall not affect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act; nor any pains or penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

By Mr. PALMER—To amend the National Currency act.

The bill amends the National Banking law so as to authorize the establishment of free banks. Parties making application for charters must present to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the basis of security, five-twenty six per cent. bonds, must be cancelled by the Secretary, and in view of them he is directed to issue for deposit by the proposed banking associations four per cent. bonds, running forty years, principal and interest payable in coin non-taxable by Federal, State or municipal authorities, and the interest on bonds which may be held in Europe payable in the money of European countries. These bonds are to be convertible, at the option of the owners, from coupon into registered, or from registered into coupon. It compels the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks or three per cent. certificates equal to the seventy-five per cent. of the circulating notes issued under the free banking system; provides for the redemption of the notes in New-York, as well as at the counters of the banks issuing them; prohibits banks from paying interest on current deposits; provides that the engraving and printing of the new circulating notes shall be executed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department; that each denomination of notes shall be on distinct paper, and from lathe-work dies, bed pieces and rolls never before issued, in part or in whole, for other notes.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. PAINE—For the apportionment of Representatives among the several States.

SECTION 1. Enacts that after March 3, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 300 members; provided, first, that if the new States shall be admitted after the next census, their Representatives shall be additional to the 300; second, if any State shall be reduced in the number of Representatives by the apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but its Representatives in that Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the 300, and third, if the representation of any State shall be increased by apportionment, the additional Representatives shall be chosen by the State at large, unless its Legislature shall otherwise provide.

SEC. 2. Requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior before Aug. 15, 1870, a preliminary report, showing first, the whole number of persons in each State, Territory, county, and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein, 21 years of age; and third, the number of male citizens therein, 21 years of age, whose right to vote for certain officers is denied or abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, with other necessary statistics.

SEC. 3. Provides that after the preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior, he shall, in accordance with section 2, of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, ascertain therefrom and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consult, first, the basis of representation of each State, and second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States; and shall, third, ascertain the basis of representation of the Congressional district, by dividing the aggregate basis by 300, and shall, fourth, ascertain the number of Representatives in each State, by dividing its basis of representation by the basis of the single district, rejecting fractions; and shall, fifth, apportion to the State having the largest rejected fractions, one to each, enough Representatives to make the whole number three hundred.

SEC. 4. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act, duly sealed and certified, to the Speaker of the House and to each Governor, on or before September 10, 1871.

SEC. 5. Provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall include the basis of representation of each of the States of Mississippi, Virginia, Texas and Georgia in the aggregate basis of the United States, but shall not transmit the statement of his proceedings to their Governors until they are respectively admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress; and that if the Fifteenth Amendment shall be duly ratified before Dec. 10, 1870, there shall be no reduction of the basis of any State on account of the previous denial or abridgment of any right which shall be secured by that amendment.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting acts and parts of acts.

By Mr. PAINE—To admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Declaratory of the right of States to protect themselves against a nuisance, and that Chinese immigration should be discouraged.

The latter bill provides that any State suffering from filthy habits, or degrading vices or customs practiced by Chinese residents, may, if such habits, vices or customs become a nuisance, protect itself by State legislation, notwithstanding the existence of any treaty between the United States and the Chinese Government. It also declares that the free importation and immigration of Chinese laborers and of debased and abandoned females, is not for the best interests of the country, and therefore should not be encouraged, but should be restrained and discouraged by all lawful means.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution

That the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, report the number of carriages and horses, and the amount of harness paid for by the Government and used for the convenience and pleasure of such heads of departments and their families, or by the heads of their respective Bureaus, and state by what authority such property of the Government has been so seized and appropriated, and why they did not in their reports of contingent expenses mention the expenditures for such carriages, horses, forage and wages to coachmen, footmen and hostlers.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, rising to debate it, it went over under the rule.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question on its passage. The preamble recites that the people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by such Constitution. The joint resolution therefore declares that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered by 68 to 58.

Mr. PAINE moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion and demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, and called for the yeas and nays. The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 76, nays 76.

The Speaker gave his casting vote in the negative, and the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. WHITTEMORE moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL made a remark about seeing South Carolina filibustering to exclude Virginia.

The House refused to adjourn by 38 to 99.

Mr. PAINE called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there had been an error in making up the result of the vote on Mr. BENJAMIN's motion.

Mr. HOAR had voted yea, and his vote had not been recorded. The correct vote therefore was: Yeas, 77; nays, 76. After considerable colloquy on the subject, the vote was corrected.

The Speaker withdrew his casting vote, and the question recurred, Shall the main question be ordered?

The House refused to order the main question by a vote of 66 to 80, and the bill went over under the rule.

The following were among the Republican members voting yea: Messrs. Bingham, Blair, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Garfield, Hays, Ingersoll, Ketchum, Laflin, McCarthy, Morrill of Maine, Peters, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Tanner, and Wilson of Ohio.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented the memorial of N. L. and GEORGE GRISWOLD, and many New-York shipowners and merchants, for free trade in ships, and setting forth that the present tariff is driving the American flag from the ocean.

Mr. WELLS presented the memorial of OLIVER GARRISON and others for a reduction of the tariff on pig iron.

Mr. ORTH presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege and to require prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. KELSEY presented several petitions for pensions to veterans and widows of veterans of the war of 1812.

Mr. LAFLIN presented a petition of the citizens of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. STEVENS presented a petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce praying that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for the direct importation of foreign products.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of citizens of Trumbull County, Ohio, against the reduction of import duties on jute and gunny manufactures.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. BENJAMIN, on suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of Pension Agents, and to prescribe the method of paying pensioners. After a long discussion Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to amend it so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every country free of expense to pensioners.

Pending the vote on that motion the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

### The Funds Stolen from the Glenn's Falls Bank.

*From the Troy Press, Jan. 10.*

The following is the statement, complete, of the funds stolen from the Glenn's Falls National Bank: United States five-twenty bonds, 1867, coupon, three of $1,000 each, $3,000; two of $500 each, $1,000; eight of $100 each, $800, and one of $500, of 1862, five-twenty, $500; $18,000 United States legal-tender notes, $50s, $100s, $500s and $1,000s. Mixed small notes, about $200; $50,000 to $60,000 registered bonds, five-twenties of 1866, belonging to private parties; a certificate of stock, Bank of Fort Edward, in favor of Allen Brothers, $500; certificates of registered New-York State seven per cent. bounty loan bonds, in favor of Daniel J. Finch and J. W. Finch; private papers of H. R. Wing, Joints Lime Company, N. E. Sheldon, D. S. Wing, Cyrus Perry, A. R. Carpenter and W. A. Wait.

### REPUBLICAN REUNION.

**Successful Organization of the New General Committee—Reference of the Contested Seats Dispute to a General Committee.**

The Union Republican General Committee organized last evening without an exhibition of opposition from any source. All sections of the party coalesced in the nominations, and an organization was effected in the utmost harmony.

A caucus meeting was held, beginning at 5 o'clock P. M. and continuing until 7:30, preliminary to the general meeting for organization, in which all heretofore clashing interests were reconciled, and a definite course of action agreed upon, which, when the Committee convened, seemed to meet with the unanimous approval of the members. About one hundred policemen were quartered in the rooms of the Internal Revenue office, adjoining the General Committee's meeting rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, but there arose not the least occasion for their contiguity. The proceedings of the Committee were carried out with all the decorum of a Sabbath School; and notwithstanding the tempestuous scene of Wednesday evening last, the heretofore antagonistic members of the newly-elected organization realized "how beautiful it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

At 7:30 o'clock Mr. IRA O. MILLER, the temporary Chairman of the last meeting, brought the assemblage to order, and on the calling of the roll it was found that there were but few absentees.

A motion was made to admit the representatives of the Press, but those ubiquitous gentlemen were already ensconced in comfortable positions, busied in taking notes.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER moved that, pending the organization of the Committee, the rules of order governing the House of Assembly be the rules of order for this body, to which proposition there was unanimous assent.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws desired to report in full, but the Committee thought it best to confine his report for the present to the provisions for the election of officers. He therefore read the proposed article bearing on that point, which declares that the permanent officers shall be a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and a Treasurer, who may be elected either by ballot or *viva voce*. This clause of the proposed Constitution was adopted.

Mr. SPENCER then nominated for the office of President General JOHN COCHRANE, delegate from the Fourteenth District, prefacing his nomination with an eulogium on that gentleman's character and patriotism. The nomination was greeted with cheers. Hon. WM. A. DARLING seconded the proposition of Mr. SPENCER, and was followed by Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, who declared his willingness to do anything to secure harmony in the ranks of the party. The roll of delegates was then called, and it was found that the vote for General COCHRANE was unanimous, and he was declared elected. Messrs. JNO. V. GRIDLEY and WM. J. O'BRIEN were appointed a Committee to conduct that gentleman to the chair. On mounting the dais, he was greeted with loud cheers, which, having subsided, he returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and congratulated the Republican Party of New-York on the return of the "era of good feeling," thus giving another indication that history repeats itself. He stood before them to commend their wisdom, and to praise their zeal in having sacrificed their personal predilections on the altar of their common party. This amicable adjustment of differences betokened victory for the party throughout the State. The Union Republican is destined to consummate the work begun by the Union soldiers during the late rebellion. The same principles now avowed by that organization animated them in their bloody conflicts with the foe. As the victory over the rebels was gained by a union of the forces battling in defence of the national flag, so, by a union in the Republican ranks, by marching shoulder to shoulder, they would wrest victory from the party now dominant in this State. This union shall be welded into unity, and unity shall submerge the last vestige of factious disagreement. After alluding in terms of high praise to President GRANT and the Administration, the General closed by predicting harmony and unanimity in the counsels of the party during the year for which this General Committee is elected. Loud cheers greeted the speaker when he had finished his remarks.

The following named gentlemen were then elected:

First Vice-President, Hugh Gardner, of the Thirteenth District; Second Vice-President, James Galway, of the Ninth District; Recording Secretary, George F. Coachmon, of the Eighteenth District; Corresponding Secretary, Abram Brown, Jr., of the Twenty-first District; Treasurer, Ira O. Miller, of the Seventeenth District.

All the above elections were made *viva voce*, and were unanimous, except that for Corresponding Secretary, which was voted for by districts; the opposing candidate to Mr. BROWN being ANDREW W. LEGGETT, of the First District, who received 38 votes to Mr. BROWN's 90.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, now acting, were continued until further order of the Committee.

Mr. SPENCER called up the resolution of Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE, tabled at the last meeting, providing for a committee of three men to make an investigation as to contested seats, if there be any, and to report concerning the same to the General Committee. The resolution was adopted, and the Chair was allowed the privilege of appointing the Committee after the adjournment of the meeting.

The officers of the Committee were then empowered to make arrangements for a room for meetings for the year beginning May next.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY moved a Committee of three to report a series of resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the General Committee for the death of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, ex-Secretary of War. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. THOMAS MURPHY, C. S. SPENCER and WM. A. DARLING were appointed as such Committee. General COCHRANE, the President, was subsequently added to this Committee, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday evening, Jan. 24, at 7:30 P. M.

### Drainage Meeting at Flushing.

The citizens of Flushing held a meeting last night, at which the Committee of twenty-two previously appointed reported the following amendments to the original act appointing the Drainage Commission:

*First*—That a full statement of the estimated cost of drainage and apportionment of such cost on the property of citizens improved by said drainage shall be filed in the office of the Town Clerk, opened to the inspection of all interested, and the Commissioners shall sit to hear and consider any objection, and shall make any alteration that in their judgment is fair and just.

*Second*—That instead of the whole assessment being paid in one year, it shall be paid in annual installments, provided, however, that any person interested shall be at liberty to pay the entire amount in less time.

Section 3 provides for the bonding of the town, payable in annual installments, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the acts of the Commission.

A minority report was read by ROBERT EMERY, which calls upon the Legislature to repeal the Drainage act, after allowing them $10,000 to wind up the business.

ORANGE JUDD spoke favorably of the Committee's report, and claimed that it would benefit the town by increasing the property more than the assessment.

Other gentlemen followed in the same strain, and the general opinion seemed to be in favor of the majority report.

### Seventh Regiment Veteran Organization.

The veteran organization of the Seventh Regiment held a meeting last evening at Delmonico's. The Secretary announced the accession of sixty-seven new members, and over forty candidates under consideration. A report from the Special Committee on Organization and Anniversary was received, in which the suggestion was made that the association be formed into a battalion, with a special uniform, under the designation of "The Old Guard of the Seventh Regiment." The second Thursday in June was fixed for the anniversary celebration, which is to consist of a picnic or excursion. So much of the report as related to the battalion and excursion was approved, but the uniform idea was rejected as uncalled for and expensive. After a collation the association adjourned until April.

### Disbanding of the Veteran Zouaves.

It was erroneously announced that the Fourth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. (Veteran Zouaves) would be formally disbanded last evening. The regiment will not be disbanded until next Monday night. The regiment will be mustered out owing to its inability to recruit the minimum number of men allowed by law. Last evening the officers of the regiment held a meeting at the armory and took the preliminary steps towards forming a social organization to keep alive the friendly feelings engendered during their association with each other.

## SAN DOMINGO.

### Annexation of the Island to the United States.

### The Treaties Sent to the Senate by the President.

### HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

### The Terms of Annexation Finally Agreed Upon.

### Present Government and People of the Island.

**What the Government Will Gain—The Feeling of the People on the Change—Financial Condition of the Island.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President this afternoon transmitted to the Senate, in Executive Session, the Samana Bay lease and the San Domingo annexation treaties—the terms of which have been fully alluded to in these dispatches—together with a brief special message on the subject. It is not necessary to recite the terms of the treaties, but a brief history of the negotiations and the manner and spirit in which they were conducted by both the Dominican Government and our own, will be found interesting. I will not go back further than the last session of Congress, though the subject dates nearly two years prior to that. Last Winter Mr. J. W. FABENS appeared here as the commercial agent of San Domingo. It was doubted by some whether he had the authority he assumed, but it finally transpired that his authorization was full and complete. The last Congress did not listen very patiently to measures of this character from the late Administration, and nothing was accomplished. But with the advent of President GRANT, the representations were renewed, and after some months of consideration, he determined to ascertain for himself, through his own agents, the condition of affairs in that island, and to what extent this alleged desire for annexation was well founded. Early in July, therefore, just as General BABCOCK was about leaving the city on a Summer leave of absence, the President ordered him to proceed to New-York and take the steamer for San Domingo, the capital of the Republic, and make a thorough investigation into affairs—especially into the feeling on the subject of annexation. Senator COLE was a fellow-passenger on this trip, but not in an official capacity, nor did he know at the time the object of the mission. The President displayed characteristic caution and shrewdness in the selection of his agent.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND.

On arriving at the island, General BABCOCK found President BAEZ and his Government in peaceful possession, and was cordially received. The Government of the Republic is composed as follows: President BAEZ, who is a Castilian, and speaks very little English; Secretary of State, M. M. GAUTIER, who was the Commissioner on the side of the Dominican Government in conducting the negotiations. He speaks French and Spanish, but no English; Attorney-General FELIX DEL MONTE, who speaks English well and writes it much better; Secretary of War and Marine, HUNGRIA; Secretary of the Treasury, CURIEL. These officers are all white, being either of Castilian or French descent. There is also a Supreme Court, of which Señor TEJERA, a pure Castilian, is Chief Justice. The Republic is divided into seven Provinces, each of which has a representative in the Senate, which is the only legislative body, there being no House of Representatives. The Senate meets regularly once a year for Legislative business, and is liable to be called together at other times by the Executive.

PRESIDENT BAEZ'S POSITION.

President BAEZ soon satisfied General BABCOCK of his earnest desire for annexation. It had been reported here last Spring, that the annexation project was the work of his Secretary of State, M. GAUTIER, and that BAEZ was opposed to it. But it early appeared that there was no foundation for this belief beyond the fact that such an impression had been allowed to get afloat among the Dominicans for political purposes. BAEZ and his Cabinet at once acquainted our Commissioner not only with their desire to become part of the United States, but with the terms upon which they wished to do so. Their first proposition was for admission as a State, and the admission of Texas was cited as a precedent, but while General BABCOCK did not have power to fix any conditions at this time, he was nevertheless invested with a general discretion which authorized him to inform BAEZ that admission as a State was out of the question.

TERMS OF ANNEXATION.

He soon stated to him in general terms the conditions on which annexation would probably be accepted, the leading feature of which was that the Republic could probably secure annexation as a territory. A memorandum of terms was then drawn up as a basis upon which the Dominicans would negotiate for annexation, and it was placed in General BABCOCK's hands to be laid before the President and Secretary of State as an evidence of sincerity and good faith. BAEZ and his associates agreed to be bound by the terms in case the negotiations were renewed either by the present or any other Commissioner. One of the requests made by BAEZ was that a sum of money should be advanced to him, and likewise a quantity of munitions and arms, so that he might have funds and force to carry out his part of the project. This was subsequently granted, as will be seen.

GENERAL BABCOCK'S REPORT.

General BABCOCK, having satisfied himself of the almost unanimous desire of the people for annexation, by a free intercourse among the principal men of the Republic, returned to this city in September and laid the result of his mission before the President and Cabinet. A treaty was very soon afterwards framed by the Secretary of State, which embodied the terms upon which this Government would receive the Republic as a part of its territory.

A SECOND MISSION.

Early in November General BABCOCK was ordered to the island on a second mission, and he took with him not only the treaty, but $150,000 in gold from the appropriation made for Mr. SEWARD for the same purpose at the request of the late THADDEUS STEVENS nearly three years ago, and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions, with instructions to secure a lease of Samana Bay as security for these advances. This was effected without difficulty. The annexation treaty was at once submitted and no material changes were insisted upon save such as were entirely within the discretionary power of General BABCOCK to make. One of the provisions which has not been alluded to is that the Baez Government expressly stipulates the sum of $1,500,000 to be received from this Government, shall be expended in the liquidation of the bonded debt of the Republic, which is stated at about $1,500,000.

WHY THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE KEPT SECRET.

It was found to be necessary to keep the annexation negotiations a profound secret, and in this both sides were successful beyond expectation. The principal reason for this was that the Dominicans were under a contract with certain parties in England for a loan of £420,000 sterling at a commission of thirty per cent; £50,000 had been delivered on this contract, and the time for the delivery of the whole expired on the 31st of December, 1869. New of the success of this negotiation in England would have caused the prompt subscription of the entire loan, but no more money had been received on the contract up to the 6th of December, and it is now altogether probable that the contract expired without further delivery. To guard against contingencies, however, BAEZ entered into an agreement that in case any of the money was proffered within the specified time he would hold it subject to the order of the United States for the repayment of the loan.

RATIFICATION OF THE SAMANA TREATY.

The Samana treaty was at once ratified by the Dominican Senate and its terms appeared to be thoroughly understood, not only at San Domingo City but on Samana peninsula. On the subject of annexation the people appeared to be unanimous, and there seems to be little doubt but that the vote of the citizens, when taken, will approve the treaty, heartily. Among those whom General BABCOCK consulted on this subject was Don DOMINGO LA ROCHE, the leader in the Church, and one of the most influential citizens of the island—said to own fully one-seventh of its improved property. He was very strong for annexation, and from his position in the prevailing Church, would command large influence for that end.

THE DEBT OF THE ISLAND—THE REVENUE.

Concerning the debt it should be stated that all the stipulation BAEZ required was a sufficient sum to meet their outstanding obligations, for which the sum of $1,500,000 was deemed ample. The £50,000 received on the English contract is included in this amount. But should it not be sufficient the public lands are reserved for the purpose; and if this Government is obliged to assume any portion of the debt, the lands will revert to it as security. As to the circulation, that is gold and silver. No paper money has been in use for two years. Some two millions were issued some years since, but under such circumstances that it soon became uncurrent, and the merchants and dealers repudiated it by fixing its rate of redemption at $400 of paper for $1 in gold. Subsequently this rate was ratified by Legislative action, and a large amount of the moneys, which was printed on ordinary printing presses, was burned in the public square of San Domingo City. The revenues of the republic have been wholly derived from export and import duties. The export duties, however, are very small and are levied on sugar, coffee, rice, salt, hides, mahogany, logwood, "lignum vitæ," tobacco, &c. They have no system of internal or property taxation. Their import duties are also very light, and this Government will have several blessings to confer upon their new children in the shape of internal taxation, high tariffs, and a small army of officeholders.

SINCERITY OF THE DOMINICAN.

As an evidence of the sincerity of BAEZ and his Government, it may be said that they expressly stated that they desired nothing for themselves in the shape of personal recognition or office; and in explanation of the Samana Bay lease it should be further explained that the nominal purchase price of two millions of dollars was fixed so that there might be no cause for dissatisfaction, by any charges that BAEZ was accepting less than was offered by Mr. SEWARD. But at the same time on the question of negotiation he would show his good faith by fixing proportionately a much less sum. BAEZ has but a small army, and it is poorly provided, though its material is good.

THE PEOPLE.

Both sexes on the island are noted for their strength, endurance and longevity. The population is now not over 150,000, though the Dominicans claim more. Though the Government is substantially a white Government, there is no distinction of caste or color. BAEZ's Chief of Staff, GUIELERMO, is a colored man, and so is the Collector of the Port of San Domingo. The Catholic Church prevails, though other denominations are tolerated. At San Domingo there has been a Methodist chapel for twenty-four years, and on Samana Bay, among the blacks, there is a Methodist church of several hundred members. The people and Government of San Domingo are entirely willing to become part of the United States. The bargain is not the great object with them; it is the protection of a strong Government, which is to render them peaceful and prosperous.

**A Proclamation Expected from President Baez—The Annexation Feeling in the City and Country—Movements of the Revolutionists.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

Great excitement prevails all over the country on the subject of annexation to the United States, which is the all-absorbing topic of the day. President BAEZ has prepared, and is about to issue, a proclamation calling upon the commandants of the several districts to make arrangements for having the question submitted to a popular vote. The feeling in this city, in Porto Platte, in Santiago and in all the towns is very strong in favor of annexation; but it is otherwise in the country parts, the rural population being, in their ignorance, extremely suspicious of foreigners, and believing that the Americans, like the Spaniards of past days, wish to get possession of their country, in order to monopolize all the good things and reduce the natives to the condition of serfs. Under these circumstances opinion is divided as to the probable result of the appeal the President of San Domingo is about to make to the country, some people doubting whether it will result in a majority for annexation. There are many, however, who are confident there will be a large majority for the measure.

THE OPPOSERS OF BAEZ.

With the exception of the disturbances on the distant Haytian frontier, the Republic enjoys peace. CABRAL is still on that frontier with a few hundred men, principally Cacos from Hayti, but the Government has sent such a large force of troops in that direction that the marauders are kept effectually in check. The town of Jabon, on the border line, which they had captured and held for some time, has been retaken by the Government troops. LUPERON is still at Turk's Island, awaiting the issue of the civil war in Hayti. As the Haytian revolutionary leaders are in full sympathy with the opponents of BAEZ, it is understood that as soon as they have overthrown SALNAVE—as they confidently expect they will succeed in doing—they are to lend a helping hand to the Dominican revolutionists. Indeed, LUPERON boasts that in the event alluded to, they have promised to place all their resources, including their war vessels, at the service of CABRAL, to be employed against BAEZ.

THE CASE OF THE TELEGRAFO.

The owners of the steamer *Telegrafo* having proceeded against the British Government for the seizure of that vessel as a piratical craft, laying their damages at $20,000, that Government has called upon the Dominican Government to produce the evidence upon which they declared the *Telegrafo* to be a pirate. The only proof that can be adduced by the Dominicans is the alleged fact that when the *Telegrafo* made the attempt to bombard Porto Platte, she was flying the Venezuelan colors, and President BAEZ has asked the different foreign Consuls at Porto Platte for a certificate from each attesting that fact. Some of them have complied with his request, but others have declined, among them being the British Consul, who asserts positively that when the *Telegrafo* fired upon Porto Platte she was not flying the Venezuelan flag. Mr. CALLOW, of Porto Platte, has been appointed by BAEZ agent of the Dominican Government in this business, to proceed to Tortola, and adopt such legal measures as circumstances would render necessary.

## FRANCE.

### Visit of Mr. Washburne and Senator Fenton to the Champagne District—Baptism of a New Brand "The President's Cabinet"—Banquet and Speeches—Vine Culture and Wine Statistics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

The other day, on the invitation of one of the old champagne firms near Epernay, Messrs. DEUTZ & GELDERMAN, of Ay, a party of Americans started from Paris to celebrate the baptism of a new brand of that wine which in compliment to General GRANT has been denominated "The President's Cabinet." The title thus given, be it noted, has no sort of political significance. The firm which produces the wine is as profoundly ignorant of the merits of Mr. FISH as Foreign Secretary and of those of Mr. BOUTWELL as Secretary of the Treasury as if they inhabited Lapland. They know that General GRANT is a great soldier, and that he is President of the United States, and they wish to pay the nation a compliment in his person; that is all. The "Cabinet," amongst champagne growers, is the synonym for the choicest and most perfect *crus* of their production. Hence the denomination of "President's Cabinet" given to the new brand.

We left Paris by the Strasburg line about 4:30 in the afternoon, and did not reach our destination until 8:30. The party consisted of Mr. WASHBURNE, Colonel MOORE, second Secretary of Legation, ex-Governor FENTON, General MEREDITH READ, Consul-General for Paris, Mr. CLEMENT BARCLAY, Mr. GURNEY, of Chicago, and your humble servant of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Among our fellow travelers was another invited guest, Mr. ARTHUR, the well-known estate agent of Paris, one of the most cosmopolitan of Englishmen, and the best story teller with whom it has been my lot to fall into company during a rather diversified experience of "diners out." He kept us so amused by his reminiscences that we got to the end of our journey without perceiving that we had been four hours in accomplishing it.

On arriving at the station at Ay we found carriages waiting for us, and by the time we reached the house of M. DEUTZ, and found ourselves seated at his hospitable board, it was 9 o'clock. The dinner was one of the most elaborate that I have partaken of since I have been in France. There is no part of the country where people live as well as in this district of the old Province of Champagne. Their cooks are famous, and their wines, I need scarcely add, are perfection. During the evening, although there was a profusion of other wines, very little was drank but champagne. There were so many vintages to be tasted and discussed, that no opportunity was left to alternate them with the productions of other regions. Of course the "President's Cabinet" came in for its full share of appreciation. It is one of the most delicate of the wines of this district, and consists of two qualities, the one dry to suit the taste of our Eastern connoisseurs, the other sweet to adapt itself to that of our Southern and Pacific States.

After the ladies retired there was a good deal of speaking, Mr. WASHBURNE making his maiden effort in this way in French, in reply to the toast of the President's health, and Senator FENTON contenting himself with a happily turned response in English to his own, which was drunk with all the honors. The host, M. DEUTZ, a high-toned and most accomplished gentleman, took the opportunity in drinking the Ministers' health to allude to the old ties of alliance and friendship which had existed between France and the United States, and to express an ardent wish that they might never be interrupted. He also spoke gratefully of the cordial manner in which the German immigrants are received in America, (M. DEUTZ is a German by birth though a naturalized French citizen,) and expressed his belief that if the cultivators of the vine from the wine growing districts of Germany could be induced to go to California that State would eventually become one of the most important wine producing countries in the world. In France a large proportion of the persons engaged in vine culture were Germans, and their success in it in the States would no doubt be equally great, provided persons with proper training and experience could be got to go out and engage in it. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the party broke up.

Next morning we were taken to visit the immense cellars of the firm, which are cut in the chalk soil without stone or brickwork lining, and which extend for hundreds of yards under the hill on which the vines grow. Here we witnessed the whole process of the treatment of the wine from the time when it is first put in bottle until it is ready for exportation. So much attention is being devoted to this branch of industry in America, but more particularly in the Pacific States, where I know the TIMES circulates largely, that some details regarding the manner of cultivation and production in this region may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Those who have never been in a wine growing country would be surprised on visiting the vineyards of Champagne. The idea that size in the vine is necessary either to its productiveness or the quality of the fruit, is entirely erroneous. The stalk is, on the contrary, kept very small and is pruned down every year. In Champagne it is rarely allowed to attain more than from three to four feet in height, although the vine itself may be forty to fifty years old. By this mode of treatment the quantity of grapes is diminished, but the quality is improved in the same proportion.

The principal *crus* of champagne are those of Ay, Versenay and Cramant, but those of Ay are especially remarkable for their delicacy and flavor. The land on which these wines are produced is, I need not say, expensive. The hectare (two and one-half acres) in the best situations costs from 25,000 to 30,000 francs, ($6,000,) and the yearly labor bestowed upon it, amounts to 1,500 francs more. This annual expense cannot, unfortunately, be fixed at that sum, for the price of labor is yearly increasing, owing to the scarcity of hands. For this reason an effort is being made to encourage immigration from Germany, but the United States offering greater inducements in that quarter it is not very successful. The *Vendange* or gathering of the grape takes place in favorable years in the month of September, and in ordinary years in the month of October. In general the early ripening of the fruit is an indication of good quality in wine.

As soon as the grapes are pressed the wine is placed in tuns containing about two nectolitres, (forty-four gallons,) and in these it undergoes its first fermentation. After the frosts are over the wine is drawn from below and changed to other tuns, in order to free it from the deposit which forms at the bottom of the vessel during the fermentation. In the Spring, towards the month of May, the wine is placed in bottles. This period of the year is chosen for bottling because it precedes a fresh fermentation which always takes place in the wine, and which it is now desirable should occur in the bottles. The result of this fermentation is to impart to the wine its gaseous and foaming properties. The saccharine matter contained in champagne produces the carbonic acid gas which escapes in such an active form even long after the bottle is uncorked. The expansive force of this gas determines in the bottles a certain amount of breakage, which varies according to the temperature of the place in which the wine is kept and the quality of the glass. The more the air circulating in these places becomes heated the more the gas becomes developed, and hence the necessity of those vast but well-ventilated cellars which are cut in the chalk of the ridge on which the vines grow.

Formerly the bottles used in the champagne district were all brought from manufactories in the north of France, but now there are several local establishments of this kind which supply the greater portion required. The most precious quality of a bottle is, I need scarcely say, its solidity and its power of resisting the expansive action of the gas. Formerly the loss by breakages was enormous, frequently amounting to five and twenty per cent. of the quantity of wine produced. It is now, however, controlled to a certain extent by the use of an hydraulic press, under which the bottles are subjected to a pressure of from fifteen to eighteen atmospheres. Notwithstanding the facilities of testing the quality of the glass offered by this auxiliary, good bottles cannot always be procured, the demand being often greater than the supply. Thus in the cellars of the house of ROEDERER & Co. the breakage this year has been enormous. When people take these facts into consideration they will not be surprised at the high prices which all good brands of wine bring in the United States.

The cellars in which champagne is kept should be a good many feet under ground, but well ventilated. Those excavated in a chalk soil are the best, more especially if they are free from infiltration, because they are at once cool and dry.

The manufacture of the wine, if manufacture it can be called, is very simple, but at the same time requires great care and attention. When in the months of September and October the wines cease to break the bottles and have become gaseous, there is found at the bottom of the bottle a deposit which has been determined by the development of the gas. As soon as the bottle is stirred the wine becomes troubled, and it can only be used on the express condition that this sediment be removed. With this view, the bottles are placed in an inclined position, in wooden rests constructed for the purpose, the corks being turned downwards. As soon as the wine becomes clear in this position the bottles are stirred gently one day, and turned the eighth of the circumference of the bottle the day following. A mark chalked on the bottom of the bottle serves to guide the workman in this operation, which is a very nice one. By a successive series of these manœuvrings in the course of two or three months all the deposit formed in the wine is gradually drawn down to the neck of the bottle and settles on the cork. A skilful workman can manipulate in this manner from 30,000 to 40,000 bottles in a day.

The wine is now mature. It has become clear and limpid as water from a rocky source—an essential condition—and there only remains the operation of extracting the sediment from the bottle, without shaking it or troubling the wine. To secure this result, the bottles are placed one by one in an instrument called the *disgorger*, and a skilful workman starts the cork, which is driven out by the force of the gas, and with it all the accumulated deposit.

The sugar which has been lost in the fermentation is now replaced by a small portion of liquid, made from sugar candy of the purest kind melted in the best old champagne. This from beginning to end is the only interference attempted with the natural qualities of the wine, and it is only resorted to to restore an important element which has departed from it. The bottle is now recorked in a machine, the cord and wire are attached to it, and the wine is ready for packing. It is kept, however, for a time, in the cellars before undergoing this operation in order to afford an opportunity for again examining the bottles and replacing the corks that may have proved defective. Between the time when the wine is first drawn off from the tun, and that at which the workmen begin to free the bottles from the deposit formed in them, a period of from two to three years is usually allowed to elapse.

All the large houses of Champagne possess wines of the best *crus*, but not in sufficient quantity to suffice for their requirements. They are therefore compelled to purchase, yearly, large quantities of grapes from the other vine-growers. The price per *kilo* (two pounds) varies according to the years, the quality and the quantity produced. The payments are generally made in cash—a condition which necessitates an enormous capital in the hands of the leading firms, for the money thus advanced is often engaged for five or six years before any return can be obtained for it. It is the proprietors of the vineyards alone who profit by high prices, for the exporting houses have established a fixed scale of prices, from which it is very difficult to depart.

In Champagne wines, as in all others, the growth of particular years are more esteemed and fetch higher prices than those of others. Those of 1865, 1867, 1868 and 1869 are in great favor. It is difficult to estimate exactly the production of the old Province of Champagne, but an average of from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of bottles annually must be pretty near the amount. Of these Messrs. DEUTZ & GELDERMAN, our hosts, export from 300,000 to 400,000 bottles yearly, the greater portion of which goes to Germany and Russia. The stock which they keep in their cellars is rarely under a million and a half of bottles. Their wines are well known and highly appreciated all over the Continent and in South America, but are less so in the United States, where certain brands keep possession of the market. The total annual exportation of wines from the champagne district proper is probably about fifteen millions of bottles. The aggregate surface of its soil devoted to the culture of the vine is from thirty to forty thousand acres.

Epernay is only about a quarter of an hour's distance from Ay. In the main street are situated the house and cellars of M. MOET, the latter of which are excavated at a depth of forty feet below the thoroughfare, and cover an immense area. The firm of MOET & CHANDON is the oldest champagne house in France, their only predecessors in the preparation of the wine being the monks of an Abbey in the neighborhood of Reims. The castle built by Mme. CLICQUOT for her son-in-law, M. DE MORTEMART, and whose turrets have not inaptly been compared to champagne bottles, occupies a commanding position in the Valley of the Marne, at a short distance from Epernay. The DUC DE MONTENELLO, son of Marshal LANNES, has also a chateau in the vicinity, on the banks of the Strasburg Canal. He has large cellars and does a considerable business in the champagne trade.

After a day spent in visiting the lions of the neighborhood, our party returned to Paris highly gratified with the reception which we had met with from our hospitable entetainers.

R.

### The "Executive Officer" in the Navy.

The recent discussions in the public journals on the difficulties concerning naval rank have led to the inquiry, What *is* this "executive officer" who seems to oppose a principal obstacle to the proper adjustment of these difficulties? The "executive officer" is a functionary originally introduced into the English navy to aid incompetent Captains commissioned from the nobility, from royalty sometimes, there being a necessity for some one on board who should be competent to take care of the vessel. This plan has been initiated in our navy, where we have copied a good many bad things from the aristocratic English service without always taking the good. The regulations are intended, however, to jealously guard against his gaining possession of any authority. But gradually a sort of independent power has grown up about him, which is working great harm to the navy.

It is a false position, and one that leads to cruelty and injustice—the commanding officer, perhaps, wholly unaware that illegal and harsh punishments are inflicted on the men by the authority of the executive officer. To such a point has this dangerous innovation reached that an executive officer may commit almost any act of injustice, and whenever it is reported to the commanding officer—if, indeed, the injured party be allowed an appeal—the latter says, "I must sustain my executive officer, no matter if he is wrong."

In our navy, too, as in the English, it is notable that the power and importance of the executive officer increase in direct ratio with the feebleness and incompetency of the commanding officer. No Captain of real force and knowledge of his profession dwarfs himself to magnify his subordinate, and such a decision as that above given would be the declaration of one admitting his own insufficiency. Originally adopted for the convenience of commanding officers, if the executive" has attained such aggressive proportions that he may be heard to object to "the interference of the Captain," when one ventures to restrain or direct his official conduct. No such anomaly exists in our army, where the Captain commands his company, the Colonel his regiment personally, and they are always accessible—not, as in the navy, sulking often in his cabin while a subaltern rules with irresponsible power what has been placed in their charge. What would be said in the army if, when an orderly sergeant was reported for hanging a soldier by his wrists till his hands were paralyzed, the Captain of his company should reply, "I must sustain my executive." And this medieval tyranny in a republican navy is perpetuated under the false name of discipline! He who was once called the "First Lieutenant" was advanced to the importance of the executive officer and is now hear of them as "the second in command." Already the shadow of the coming "second Captain" is cast before.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART is editing a Virginia paper.

A clergyman in Ohio has sued his congregation for $95 back salary.

Miss MAY CAPERS has won a doll in a Charleston Fair, and is more lively than ever.

People on the Western Reserve are restless, and many of them are removing to Kansas.

The people of Woodstock, Va., are greatly excited over the discovery that several graves in that vicinity have recently been robbed.

A Boston beggar obtains money enough to keep him supplied with two hats, one to protect his head and the other to receive the pennies.

An Indianapolis policeman has served eight years, and never yet succeeded in having a case in the Criminal Court.

The official returns show that Judge AUSTIN'S majority for Governor of Minnesota was 1,947. The Temperance candidate received 1,764 votes.

One critic in Boston announces that he "will do his duty fearlessly, despite the inane twaddle of the drivelling dramatic doctor" of a rival paper.

One of the Democratic members of the California Legislature, who howls most fearfully about Chinese immigration, is reported to have a swarm of Chinamen employed on his ranch.

A drunken man got into a schoolhouse in San José, Cal., on New Year's Eve, and in trying to get out through a window was caught by his leg and hung head downward until morning, when he was found dead.

The Savannah *Republican*, a Democratic paper, exhorts the people of Georgia not to be too hasty in their condemnation of General TERRY, expressing the belief that he is well disposed and has been invested with extraordinary powers in no unfriendly spirit towards them.

Citizens of St. Louis held a meeting on Thursday night, and appointed a committee of five to "visit Washington and take measures to prevent further appropriations of money for erecting public buildings in that obscure locality."

Congressman BOYD has written to St. Louis that seventy-four members of the House of Representatives are already pledged to vote against any appropriations for buildings in Washington or for the World's Fair proposed to be held there.

Speaking of the emigration of the colored men further South, a Virginia paper says that the loss of these hundreds and thousands of able-bodied, skilled laborers is beginning to be felt very seriously, and is exciting the profound apprehensions of thinking men in that State.

A Mississippian, who went to California to obtain Chinese laborers and found it impossible to get them at a profitable rate, has determined to remove to Southern California, feeling assured that he can raise cotton cheaply there and to more profit than in Mississippi.

Several physicians in Louisville, Ky., were put to their wits' end last week by a good-looking, well-dressed young lady, who informed each one that she was determined to get married at once, and had selected him for her husband. They all suddenly discovered that they were married men, and politely bowed the monomaniac out.

A Massachusetts paper notes that if a question of law is raised in the trial of a cause where only forty shillings are involved, it is gravely considered by a full bench of Judges, and a decision given only after full argument; but if a man's liberty is at stake, for a month or for ten years, it is settled offhand by a single Judge.

A Chicago man who employed an astrologist to bring about for him a matrimonial match with some young lady, refused to pay the $50 promised after he was comfortably married. The astrologist sued him for the amount, but a Justice dismissed the case on the ground that a contract based on such a consideration is against public morals and null and void.

The Winter meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association is to be held in St. Albans on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. X. A. WILLARD, Dr. MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, Hon. H. E. ROYCE, Hon. HENRY LANE and Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, and ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR, it is hoped, will be present at some time during the session. The railroads will issue free return tickets to attendants at the meeting.

In his Message to the Legislature, Governor REED, of Florida, reports the vote on the proposed cession of the western portion of the State to Alabama, and quietly remarks that he presumes no very considerable portion of the people of the State, or their Representatives, seriously entertain the idea of ceding one-fifth of their territory and population and the finest harbor on the Gulf to the jurisdiction of another State, almost without consideration.

The paper which shows the greatest improvement by its new type is the Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer*. Its publishers, with a modesty that is rare, and not quite just to their achievements, say that, while the *Intelligencer* may not be always quite up to the expectations of its friends—possibly never up to their conceptions of what a Wheeling paper ought to be—they do the best they can in the limited field for newspaper enterprise allotted them.

Mrs. JANE P. THURSTON has formally notified the Secretary of State of Maine that the State has been sold at auction for a breach of the fundamental guarantees of the State and United States Constitutions. She says: "It started with a bid of $15,000 from Senator LANE, elect from Cumberland County, followed by a bid from Representative HAYNES, elect from Hancock County, by a bid of $100,000,000, which was followed by Mrs. J. P. THURSTON, bid of the value of the State, $225,000,000, who took it."

Hon. WILLIAM PICKERING WEEKS, a highly-esteemed citizen of Canaan, N. H., committed suicide by hanging on Saturday morning, while laboring under unusual depression of spirits. For a few years past he has feared that he should come to want, although he was a large real estate owner, a man of accurate business habits, and usually prompt in his judgments. He was about 67 years of age. He was born in Greenland, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826, in the same class with Chief Justice CHASE. He has held many responsible State and town offices, and has frequently represented the town in the Legislature. In 1849 he was President of the New-Hampshire Senate, and in 1850 a member of the Constitutional Convention.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Perforated Check Books.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to inform "A Boston Merchant" that check books "perforated like sheets of postage stamps" have been used for many years by London bankers, and are used by some persons in New-York. I presume any regular New-York dealer in check books will make them to order. Of course they cost more than ordinary checks.

CARL BENSON.

### The Ocean Mails.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent "R," in behalf of the "R. M." steamers, makes a display of figures to show that the *Minnesota* did not make as good time on her recent trip to this port as either the *City of Baltimore* or the *Java*. By the Marine Intelligence columns of the TIMES and other daily papers, it will be seen that his statement differs materially from their reports—my information being derived from those reports and not from inside parties with whom I have no connection whatever.

It will be admitted by everybody, undoubtedly, that it is important that all mails should be forwarded by the quickest conveyances, whether by sea or by land. If such excessive rates, however, are charged by certain lines which have for years carried the mails, and reaped large profits out of the American trade, as to oblige the Post Office Department to arrange with other lines, no blame, surely, can be cast upon it in this matter. It certainly does not speak very highly for the liberality of these two "Royal Mail" lines that they should degeredly refuse to convey the mails, and evince no disposition to cooperate with the Government in carrying out the new system of cheap postage.

Probably they considered themselves in a position to force our Government into the acquiescence with their demands, supposing there were no other steamers which could perform the foreign mail service.

Now, if your correspondents, "Merchant" or "R.," can suggest a remedy for what they believe is a great evil, let them do so; but let them remember that the evil of which they complain was brought about by the Cunard and Inman Companies themselves, and no remedy at the price of the United States yielding to the demands of these Royal Mailers would be acceptable to the American people. Rather than that they would even prefer that the mails should be transported in sailing vessels. VINDEX.

MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870.

### The Bar and the Theory of Moral Considerations.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Thanks for your article, "Does a Fee License Counsel to Defend Dishonesty?" in to-day's paper. It has the right ring, and touches a matter not often publicly discussed—one demanding attention now. May I suggest another similar topic. It is found near the beginning of PARTON'S "Butler in New-Orleans," where he says that it is an admitted principle by the legal profession that an attorney is bound to defend his client irrespective of moral considerations. Does the Bar in theory, whatever be its practice, accept this principle?

All success to the TIMES; and all courage, strength, independence and conscious usefulness to its editors.

ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, of this City.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

### When Does the Income Tax Expire?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of Jan. 7, "H. O. W." undertakes to correct your statement in your paper of the day previous as to the limitation in the Income law, citing, to support his correction, section 119, act March 3, 1867, which provides that the taxes on income shall be levied March 1, and be payable April 30, in each year, including 1870, and no longer. But your correspondent has overlooked section 116 of the same act, (14 stat., p. 480:) "And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profit and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next, pending the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax."

It is therefore evident that you were right in saying that no tax is to be levied for the year 1870, as the last levy takes place in March, 1870, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869. A. R.

DETROIT, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

## THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

### Interesting Facts and Figures of New-York Life—What the Multitude Spends in Eating, Drinking and Amusements—Our Public Schools, Charities and Countless Other Matters.

The population of the City is variously estimated from 800,000 to 1,000,000. About one-half were born in the United States, and the other half are from foreign countries, of forty different nationalities. The census returns set down the married, widowers and widows as together constituting two-fifths of the population. The number of persons united in marriage during a year is 17,000. The number of births during a year is 31,000. The number of deaths during a year is 25,000. There are 500,000 people living in 20,000 houses, and 500,000 in 40,000 houses.

What is required to feed this multitude may be judged of by such figures as these: 4,000,000 barrels of flour and 9,000,000 bushels of wheat are brought into the City every year. The whole number of animals received at the markets in a year, including beef cattle, milch cows, calves, sheep and swine, is 2,776,492; and our City meat bill for the year is over $30,000,000. There are 700 bakes, 1,400 butchers, and 2,600 grocers who find occupation in furnishing food for the people.

Not only meat, but drink, must be had for our population, and something has been done towards securing a supply of pure and wholesome water. An aqueduct forty miles in length, costing $50,000,000, pours into our reservoirs 60,000,000 of gallons daily. The total length of the Croton main pipes now laid is over 313 miles. The water has been introduced into 66,925 buildings occupied as dwellings and stores, 1,617 manufactories, and 307 churches; and the yearly amount paid for water rents is $1,319,544 26. Tea and coffee to the amount of $30,000,000 are annually brought to the City. The money spent for intoxicating liquors is variously estimated from $38,000,000 to $68,000,000 a year.

As not one man in all the thousands in the City raises a single grain of wheat, how do the people manage to secure the necessaries of life? In seeking an answer to this question we turn to commerce and manufactures, and we find the following suggestive figures: The arrivals at the Port of New-York in a year are 4,861, the tonnage entering and leaving the port over 5,000,000. The imports and exports are $500,000,000. The aggregate business traffic of the City in a year is $3,313,618,000. The number of manufacturing establishments in the City is 4,400, with a capital of $65,000,000, employing 100,000 hands. There are 71 banks, with a capital of $90,000,000. There are 32 savings banks, having $67,192 depositors, and $65,574,343 on deposit. The total valuation of real and personal estate in the City is $965,326,614. During the year 1868 18,030 persons, on $35,597,484 income, paid $4,379,754 taxes to the United States Internal Revenue Department.

There are 300 public schools in charge of the Board of Education, with an average attendance of 105,000 pupils, and a total annual expenditure of $3,000,000. There are 300 private schools, with an average attendance of 25,000 pupils. There are 480 churches, chapels and missions of all denominations. There are 315 journals, newspapers and magazines published in the City. There are 315 religious, moral and charitable associations. The latter, or medical societies receive $6,000,000 annually. The local voluntary societies in New-York disburse during the year $2,000,000. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the Commissioners of Emigration expend nearly $2,000,000 a year.

The City letter carriers deliver during a year 21,386,068 letters, and 9,569,663 newspapers, and collect from boxes 28,551,910 letters for the mails. The amount spent annually for bouquets and floral decorations is estimated at $1,500,000. It has been stated that the cost of the flowers at a single entertainment at the residence of a private citizen was $1,500.

New-York annually pays $34,500,000 for ice. The City is divided into about 140,000 lots, one-half of which are built upon. The number of men enrolled in the various trades' unions is 66,099. The number of passengers carried by the various ferry companies during the year is 82,321,274. The number of passengers carried by the various City railroads during the year is 100,000,000. It is said that the seventeen theatres and minstrel saloons in New-York have 937 employes, and 958 actors and actresses. And it is estimated that the more prominent theatres, concerts and operas are patronized by about 50,000 people, while the lower class of these places find patrons to the number of 200,000; and it is supposed that $7,000,000 a year is spent in the theatres and various places of popular amusement. The number of streets, avenues, squares, and places below Fifty-fourth-street is 493. The area of the City is about 22 square miles, or 14,000 acres. The City Directory contains 189,443 names. Broadway furnishes 6,500 names; Wall-street, 2,320; First-avenue, 2,755, and Fifth-avenue, 665. The number of immigrants who have arrived in New-York for the last twenty years is 3,764,063.

The gas companies have 600 miles of street mains, and manufacture 3,000,000,000 feet of gas.

The Central Park has an area of over 800 acres, and has cost $10,000,000. It is visited annually by 5,000,000 persons.

The number of horses and vehicles in use in the City has been estimated at 150,000. It has been estimated that in the course of twenty-four hours 17,000 vehicles pass the Astor House. It is estimated that there are at least 100 establishments in the City for the receipt of stolen goods, and that there are as many as 1,500 professional thieves, and the whole number of professional criminals, of every kind and degree, is set down at 3,000. The cost of supporting the Police and the City Courts and Prisons, for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property, is $4,500,000 annually. It has been stated that there are 400 lottery and policy offices in the City, and that the gross receipts of this business amount to $15,000 daily.

Under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities there are twenty-two institutions. The average cost of each inmate, per annum, is: In the Penitentiary, $160 52; Workhouse, $110 28; City prisons, $156 48; Almshouse, $64 78; Blind Asylum, $79 69; the Hospitals, $118 69; Lunatic Asylum, $109 70; Randall's Island Nurseries, $119 84; Ramdall's Island Hospital, Nursery and Idiot Asylum, $120 51. The average *per capita* for all the institutions is $112 74.

The following figures, in reference to the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, must arrest the attention of every citizen and philantropist: Fifteen licenses for the sale of liquor, 5,711 daily consumption of lager beer, kegs, 40,000; capital invested in the liquor trade, $200,000,000; estimated annual receipts from sales, $38,000,000 to $68,000,000; arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, annually, about 70,000.

These figures are derived from the annual report of the Children's Aid Society, which abounds with points of popular interest.

### The Homicide at Tremont.

The most intense excitement prevails at Tremont on account of the homicide committed there on Saturday night, the deceased having been a general favorite among a large circle of acquaintances. The following particulars have been gathered in relation to the unfortunate fatal affray: It appears that MILTON CARPENTER, (now deceased,) TARBOX, and two other companions, after visiting some young ladies on Mount Hope last Saturday evening, called at a lager beer saloon kept by Mr. HEPGER, at the corner of West-street and Morris-avenue. One of the young men observed a guitar behind the counter, and asked the proprietor to allow another of his party to play upon it. The proprietor refused the request, on the ground that it was then too late; but young TARBOX reached his hand over the counter for the purpose of helping himself to the guitar, and in doing so broke two tumblers. The landlord at once demanded payment for the tumblers, which was promptly handed to HEPGER. At the time of this occurrence there were three Germans in the saloon playing cards, and one of them came forward and said to TARBOX, "What are you doing here?" and "Why did you attempt to take the guitar?" and struck at the same moment made a rush at young TARBOX, and forced him into a corner of the room, where a scuffle ensued, in which the four young men and the Germans took a part, the friends of TARBOX attempting to rescue him and all the Germans resisting them. While the struggle was progressing HEPGER, as it is alleged, went behind the bar and got a mallet which is used in knocking the bungs out of lager beer barrels, and struck young MILTON CARPENTER on the head with it, fracturing the skull and producing a rupture of one of the large vessels, from the effects of which he died on Sunday. Coroner BATHGATE, yesterday, impaneled a jury, and, after viewing the body of the deceased in order that it might be interred, postponed further proceeding until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

## CUSTOM HOUSE REFORMS.

### The Cartage Business—Interesting Interview Between a Poor Cartman and a Government Agent.

The proposed changes in the Customs cartage is the subject of much comment, and arguments *pro* and *con* are quite numerous. The community at large seem to favor all changes of the old system which tend to break up the numerous "Rings" which have so long controlled all matters in the Custom House for personal ends.

The Collector is determined to do all in his power to do away with former abuses which have been oppressive and unjust, and changes now under consideration meet with general favor by those who have no especial ax to grind. Mr. LINDSAY, who has been especially selected to reorganize matters, meets with many peculiar influences and arguments to change the method recently adopted, but his full explanations and firm and impartial decisions give satisfaction to all reasonable persons. Every one that has learned from him personally the *modus operandi* of the proposed new order of things leaves his office with a satisfactory response.

We had the pleasure of listening to a dialogue yesterday which was both instructive and amusing:

Enter "Cartman," dressed in fine broadcloth, and with kid-gloved hands.

Cartman—Is Mr. LINDSAY in?

Mr. Lindsay—He is, Sir.

Cartman—Are you he?

Mr. Lindsay—I am, Sir.

Cartman—I have called to enter my protest against the unjust and outrageous change about to take place in the Government cartage, by which we poor men, with large families, are to be deprived of our daily bread; will you listen to me?

Mr. Lindsay—With pleasure; go on, Sir.

Cartman—Can I see you alone, Sir?

Mr. Lindsay—We have no secrets in this matter.

Cartman—Business is business, and I usually prefer to do my business privately.

Mr. Lindsay—The cartage business has been conducted too privately heretofore in this department, and my determination is to make it a public matter hereafter, so that all may know and understand its workings. I prefer that all talk relative to it shall be void of secrecy.

Cartman—I am inclined to think you, like all other Government officials, have to be taught by experience how to conduct matters properly. You will learn, sooner or later, that to satisfy yourself and other Government officials, what you do had better be done privately.

Mr. Lindsay—I beg pardon, Sir, but I am not a Government official.

Cartman—Not a Government official and control the Government cartage?

Mr. Lindsay—The Government has nothing to do with the cartage; that is vested in the Collector. He is held responsible for the goods to be carted and handed so long as they are in the hands of the Cartmen; hence his earnest desire to know that honest and responsible men only are employed as cartmen.

Cartman—I, Sir, am responsible; am worth $100,000, and have made it all in the cartage business, and to be ousted from my business simply because I am a Democrat. I think it outrageous and oppressive. You, Sir, do not know the first principle of carting goods.

Mr. Lindsay—Perhaps not; but you would be a little surprised if I should convince you that I served an apprenticeship under you—would you not?

Cartman—I should, certainly.

Mr. Lindsay—Were you not a truckman in Boston some twenty years ago?

Cartman—I was.

Mr. Lindsay—Did you not own a hand cart on the corner of Oliver and Milk streets?

Cartman—I did; go on.

Mr. Lindsay—Do you not remember "JOHN, the Vermont boy?"

Cartman—I do.

Mr. Lindsay—Shall I go on and tell the rest?

Cartman—No; no matter about it. I have not time to spare to hear anything more to-day; so good day.

As he was going out Mr. LINDSAY said, "I guess that man would rather have me tell the rest in private."

### Christian Temperance Convention in Brooklyn.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention of Ministers and Laymen of the Churches of Brooklyn was held at the rooms of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, Rev. WM. I. BUDINGTON, D. D., in the chair.

Rev. Mr. HUBBELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Temperance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city be requested to keep a list of all the churches in this city which have organized Temperance Societies, or have Church Temperance Committees, and that they call the attention of those Churches which have not such organizations to the importance of securing them at an early day.

Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON moved and Mr. MORTON seconded the following:

*Resolved*, That the Temperance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association be requested to collect from the Police Department and other sources, statistics of the evils of intemperance, for publication in the Brooklyn papers.

It was adopted.

Mr. WM. HERRIES moved, and Rev. Mr. HUBBELL seconded, the following:

*Resolved*, That the Temperance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association be asked to organize such a system of temperance labor as shall contemplate the delivery of sermons by clergymen, lectures and speeches by laymen, and such other provisions for the supply of pulpits and platforms as the importance of the subject may suggest as being necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON moved that the Committee be requested to communicate with the physicians of the city, to ascertain their views upon the use of intoxicating liquors, and if possible to secure their cooperation in a crusade against intemperance. The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON moved that that Convention should not cease to protest against any legislative action giving any facility to the liquor traffic of this country, and, after some discussion, the resolution was adopted.

The meeting throughout was harmonious and spirited, and the Churches were well represented.

After disposing of the business before it, the Convention adjourned.

### Anniversary of the New-York Marine Society—An Interesting Meeting.

The New-York Marine Society, established Jan. 8, 1770, held its annual meeting and celebrated its one hundredth anniversary yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held at Kolb's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-street, and the occasion was one of great interest. The Treasurer's report for the past year showed a balance of $77 09 from the revenues of the Society, after paying expenses and $5,756 in pensions to the widows of deceased members. The report of the Secretary gave the following statistics: Amount of the Society's fund, $73,377 09; number of paying members, 190; members admitted during the year, 14; deceased, 7; number of widows on pension roll, 65; amount paid in pensions since 1840, $117,074 63. The Secretary further stated that the Society had never lost a cent of its fund, either from poor investments or from the peculations of its officers. An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the present Board, namely: President, Captain JOHN M. FERRIER; Vice-Presidents, Captains AMBROSE SNOW, F. M. FRENCH; Treasurer, Captain KENNY COURTLAND; Secretary, Captain JOSEPH PERKINS; Attorney, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. Since the organization of the Society, eleven Presidents have presided over its deliberations, of which JAMES FARQUHAR held for the longest term, 38 years and 7 months, from June 13, 1786 to Jan. 10, 1825. His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON was elected an honorary member of the Society Nov. 12, 1783, when he took command of this City, and also President GEORGE WASHINGTON on the 29th of the same month and year. The letters from both these patriots in their own handwriting, accepting the honor conferred, were read before the Society yesterday. After concluding the transaction of business brief speeches were made by Messrs. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, W. D. MURPHY, AMBROSE SNOW, LUTHER WYMAN, Chaplain JONES, of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and a son of Captain CHAS. H. MARSHALL, formerly a President of the Society. The anniversary exercises concluded with a dinner at Kolb's Hotel, of which about fifty members, including the newly-elected officers, partook.

### Brooklyn Common Council.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President BERGEN in the chair.

The report of the Law Committee, recommending the amendment of the city charter, was made the special order for next Monday.

Alderman WHITING moved to increase the salary of Captain GILL, Deputy Collector of Taxes and Assessments, from $2,500 to $3,000 per annum, from January, 1870.

Alderman BERGEN moved to amend by proposing to increase the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner.

Alderman CLANCY moved to amend still further by proposing to increase the salary of the Deputy Comptroller. Both amendments were adopted, and the resolution as amended was voted down.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution of Dec. 27, 1869, awarding the contract for furnishing registered bonds to J. F. DALLOUT, on the ground that at the time there was no money in the Treasury applicable to that purpose.

After disposing of some other business the Board adjourned.

## A GAME WITH GOLD.

### A Stormy Scene—A Prominent Gold Operator Asserts His Rights—Singular Proceedings at the Treasury Sale.

Yesterday afternoon, soon after the bids for the Treasury gold had been announced in the Gold Exchange, an unusually stormy scene occurred within the precincts of that arena devoted to noise. The actors in the drama were Mr. COLGATE, of the firm of TREVOR & COLGATE, gold brokers, of Wall-street, and Mr. HARNEY, President of the Gold Exchange Bank, and the cause of the commotion was the refusal of Mr. COLGATE to comply with one of the rules of the bank, as a clearing house, and the persistent endeavor of Mr. HARNEY to compel Mr. COLGATE to do so, by seeking the aid of the Gold Exchange in the matter.

It may be well to state, in this connection, that Mr. COLGATE represents one of the gold brokers' firms in Wall-street who have held aloof, as much as possible, since the September panic, from all connection with the Gold Exchange Bank as a clearing house. When the question of establishing a new clearing institution, by the Gold Exchange, was mooted during October, and while the Gold Exchange Bank was in the hands of a receiver, Mr. COLGATE repeatedly expressed his want of confidence not only in the institution, but in the system of clearing gold which had prevailed before the panic. He declared that, so far as his house was concerned, he would prefer to do a business entirely "ex-clearing house" than have anything to do with any clearing system either new or old. After the receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank was removed, and the institution resumed its functions, Mr. COLGATE insisted upon doing the bulk of the business of his firm "ex-clearing house."

The difficulty yesterday was simply this: Mr. HARNEY complained that TREVOR & COLGATE had refused to deposit the certified check of that firm for the balance due by the house to the bank until such time as the bank would deliver to him a certified check for the balance due from the bank to him. Mr. COLGATE stated, in excuse for his course, that his indebt

any time since, been so used by any producer of coal except the plaintiffs; that, so far as respects the use of the word, as applied to coal, the plaintiffs have a prior and exclusive right thereto, in which they should be protected; that the use of the plaintiffs' aforesaid trade mark or name by the defendant is fraudulent, and is used with the design to obtain for his coal the reputation and credit due to and possessed by the plaintiffs' coal, and to injure the plaintiffs in the premises; and that the plaintiffs have never, in any manner, authorized the defendant to use or apply such name to his coal, nor in any wise acquiesced in his use thereof. The prayer of the bill is that the defendant, and his agents, may be enjoined and restrained from keeping or using a sign over, or upon, or about his coal yard or place of business with the words "Lackawanna coal," or "Lackawanna," painted or inscribed thereon, and from advertising "Lackawanna coal" for sale, and from selling, or offering, or attempting to sell his aforesaid coal, or any coal which does not come from the plaintiffs' mines, under or by the name of "Lackawanna coal," and that he may account for or pay to the plaintiffs whatever profits he may have realized from the use of the plaintiffs' name or trade mark, and from the sale of his coal under or by the name of "Lackawanna coal."

The answer, which was filed on the 11th of April, 1867, denied that the name of "Lackawanna coal" ever has been, or now is, either in the City of Providence and vicinity, or elsewhere, the peculiar property and trade mark of the plaintiffs. It admits that the defendant has been and still is engaged in business as a dealer in coal in Providence, and occupies a yard in which he keeps anthracite coal for sale, and does not purchase or keep for sale any of the plaintiffs' Lackawanna coal, and deals almost exclusively in the varieties of coal mentioned in the bill by the names of Scranton coal and Pittston coal. It denies that the said varieties of coal are exclusively known by those names, and avers that they are generally known by the name of Lackawanna coal, and are so regarded and so styled by dealers in coal and by the public generally. It admits that the defendant is advertising and selling the two varieties of coal mentioned in the bill as Scranton coal and Pittston coal by the name of, and as and for, Lackawanna coal; and that he has a sign upon his yard whereon is inscribed the name "Lackawanna coal." It avers that said sign "Lackawanna coal" has been upon his said premises during the last seven or eight years; that during the greater part of said period the premises adjoining the said coal yard of the defendant have been used and occupied by the plaintiffs, or by persons in their employment and interest, for the purpose of selling their coal; that, during said period, he has advertised and sold large quantities of the said two varieties of coal mentioned in the bill as Pittston coal and Scranton coal, under and by the name of Lackawanna coal; that, during the whole of the above period, and for a considerable number of years previous thereto, he had not purchased any of the coal of the plaintiffs or offered any of the same for sale, as the plaintiffs well knew; that the plaintiffs, in January, 1860, issued a circular in which they cautioned consumers of Lackawanna coal against coals not coming from their Company, and directed buyers to "ask for Lackawanna that comes directly from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company;" and that the plaintiffs never made any claim or pretence that they were entitled to the exclusive use of the name "Lackawanna coal," to the knowledge of the defendant, until a short time prior to the commencement of this action. It denies that the defendant has intended or practiced any falsehood, fraud or deceit in advertising, offering for sale or selling any of the above-mentioned varieties of coal, either towards the plaintiffs or any other person. It also denies that the plaintiffs have a prior or exclusive right as respects the use of the word "Lackawanna" as applied to coal, and that they are entitled to any protection in respect thereto, and avers that even if such prior right to said use of said word or term had existed as to constitute a trade mark, such right, and all claim to protection in reference to the same, have been wholly lost to the plaintiffs by their long-continued abandonment of the same, and their acquiescence in the common and general use of said word or term by the coal trade and the public as relating to and being properly the designation of all coals mined and produced in the Lackawanna Valley.

I have come to the conclusion that upon established principles of equity jurisprudence, the bill in this case must be dismissed, on the ground that whatever right or title the plaintiffs may have had, as against the defendant, to the exclusive use of the words "Lackawanna coal," as a trade mark, their acts in regard to his use of those words to designate coal sold by him which was not coal mined or put in market by the plaintiffs have amounted to a license to him to use those words to designate Scranton coal and Pittston coal, and thus to an equitable estoppel against their claim to the relief prayed for by the bill. The defendant has been in the coal business at Providence since the year 1840, engaged in buying and selling coal at wholesale and retail. The coal mined and put in market by the Pennsylvania Coal Company being that which is called in the bill "Pittston coal," was first put into the market in 1850 or 1851. The coal mined and put in market by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company being that which is called in the bill "Scranton coal," was first put into the market in 1856 or 1857. Ever since those coals were so first put into the market, the defendant has been in the habit of selling them as "Lackawanna coal." Until August, 1866, the plaintiffs never complained to the defendant that he was using, without right, the words "Lackawanna coal," to designate Pittston coal and Scranton coal. From about 1857 to 1860, a Mr. Lawton was agent of the plaintiffs for the sale of their coal in New-England, and conducted such agency at Providence, among other places. During that period Mr. Lawton complained to Mr. Soutter, Vice-President of the plaintiffs, that other persons were selling, as Lackawanna coal, coal not put into market by the plaintiffs, and, under the instructions of Mr. Soutter, Mr. Lawton placed on the premises in Providence from which the coal of the plaintiffs was being sold by him, Lawton, a sign bearing the words "Old Company's Lackawanna Coal." Mr. Lawton testifies that the object in erecting such sign was to designate the coal of the plaintiffs sold by him from Scranton coal, then being sold by the defendant. The agency of Mr. Lawton at Providence consisted of the exclusive privilege of selling at that place the coal of the plaintiffs shipped by them to that place, for which he received from the plaintiffs a commission. During the year 1860, the plaintiffs kept a yard in Providence for the sale of their coal, for which yard they paid rent. During that year the attention of their agent at Providence, Mr. Hopkins, was called by Mr. Soutter, who was still the Vice-President of the plaintiffs, to the fact that the defendant was selling at Providence, as "Lackawanna coal," Pittston coal and Scranton coal. On the 24th of January, 1860, the plaintiffs issued a printed circular to the trade, dated at their office in New-York, and signed by Mr. Soutter, as their Vice-President, in which this language was used: "We feel constrained to caution consumers of Lackawanna coal against coals not coming from our Company, but which are largely sold in the Eastern States and delivered as genuine Lackawanna, to parties who inquire for and are led to believe that they are getting our coal. To avoid this, buyers should ask for Lackawanna that comes directly from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company." From 1861 to 1869, Mr. Hopkins continued to be the agent of the plaintiffs at Providence under a like arrangement with that before mentioned as subsisting with Mr. Lawton from 1857 to 1860. The same sign before referred to as put up by Mr. Lawton in 1860, was transferred in 1862 or 1863 to the building occupied by Mr. Hopkins, and from which the plaintiffs' coal has been and is sold in Providence, and has remained there ever since, and still remains there. The defendant has bought no coal from the plaintiffs since about 1862. Ever since 1862 or 1863 he has had upon his premises at Providence, from which he has been selling Pittston coal and Scranton coal, signs with the words "Lackawanna coal" upon them. During the five years from 1862 to 1866 he sold under the name of "Lackawanna coal" over fifty thousand tons of Pittston coal and Scranton coal. Most of it was Scranton coal. Under the foregoing circumstances, whatever rights the plaintiffs may once have been entitled to enforce against the defendant, they have lost those rights as against him by their acquiescence in his use of the words "Lackawanna coal" to designate coal from the Lackawanna region that was not put into market by the plaintiffs. The basis of the action of a Court of Equity to restrain the infringement of the right to a trade mark is fraud on the part of the defendant. There is no evidence in this case to show that the defendant has ever untruly represented Pittston coal or Scranton coal as having been mined or put into market by the plaintiffs, or has ever untruly sold either of such coals as having been mined or put into market by the plaintiffs. It appears that other dealers in coal in Providence have for many years past been selling Scranton coal as Lackawanna coal. Mr. Moses Taylor, who has been for the last fifteen years a director and manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which mines and puts into the market what is called in the bill Scranton coal, testifies that his Company has sold to the defendant thousands of tons of coal of its own production, by the name of "Lackawanna coal" simply. I do not see that the defendant, in what he has done, has been acting otherwise than honestly and fairly. He has not sold as the plaintiffs' coal what was not their coal; and even assuming the existence, to the fullest extent claimed in the bill, of the right of the plaintiffs, as against others than the defendant, to the exclusive use of the words "Lackawanna coal" as a trade mark, the defendant, in all that he has done, has done it under such acts of acquiescence on the part of the plaintiffs as are equivalent to a license to him by them to do what he has done. To grant the prayer of the bill, namely, to enjoin the defendant from continuing to keep up the signs referred to bearing the words "Lackawanna coal," and from advertising "Lackawanna coal" for sale, and from selling Scranton coal or Pittston coal as "Lackawanna coal," and to compel him to pay to the plaintiffs the profits he has received from the use in his business of the words "Lackawanna coal" in the way in which he has used them, and from the sale of Pittston coal and Scranton coal under the name of "Lackawanna coal," would, therefore, be a violation of every sound principle of equity.

The bill is dismissed, with costs.

E. H. Owen and S. P. Nash, for the plaintiffs; W. Fullerton and E. B. Rudd for the defendant.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

*Before Judge Benedict.*

LIABILITY FOR SHIP'S STORES IN CHANDLERY.

*David H. Stringham* vs. *Otto Schlomer et al*—BENEDICT, J.—This is an action brought to recover of the owners of the schooner *Grapeshot* the amount of a bill of stores and chandlery furnished to that vessel in this port upon the orders of one Kempton. The defence is that Kempton was not in fact the master of the vessel, and if he was, had no authority to bind the owners in the place of their residence.

The evidence shows that Kempton was permitted by the defendants to act as the master of the vessel while she was getting ready for sea, the understanding being that he should go on board as master, and should command her if he would purchase a certain interest in her. One of the defendants made oath at the Custom House that Kempton was the master of the vessel, and Kempton cleared her as master, but, failing to purchase an interest, was then displaced just before she sailed. Under this state of facts the owners cannot be permitted now to say that Kempton had not the ordinary power of a master to order for the vessel the necessary stores and chandlery for the voyage proposed. The evidence shows that the stores and chandlery sued for were ordered by Kempton for the vessel, and were proper for the voyage intended; that they were delivered on board the vessel, and used on board for the benefit of the defendants, and that one of the owners knew of the fact that Kempton was ordering such articles of the libellants for the vessel. Having permitted Kempton to order the articles as master, and accepted and retained the articles which he so ordered, the owners are liable for the value. Decree for the amount of the bill, $106 55, with interest and costs.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

The Union Dime Savings Institution of New-York vs. F. S. Hathaway; motion granted.

Henry Elias vs. Ernestine Elias; order settled.

Sylvester A. Woodrow vs. Patrick Connelly; motion denied.

Phebe [Medbury vs. Isaac N. Swan; motion granted.

Wm. H. Smith vs. Wm. Small; two motions; both granted.

Levy vs. Levy; motion denied.

Ada Church vs. Catharine Church; I think the allowance asked for in view of the circumstances of the infants too large.

George W. Delano vs. Maria E. Delano; an order may be taken that the order of reference heretofore made in the action be amended so that the action, and all the issues therein, be referred to hear and determine instead of to report the facts.

*By Judge Barnard.*

James J. Mooney vs. Michael T. Cooney; motion granted.

Theodore D. Jervey vs. Henry Hart; see decision.

In the matter of the Petition of L. Spotts; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Davies vs. Monks; judgment for the defendant with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

*By Chief Justice Barbour.*

Seaman vs. Sanford; motion denied.

French vs. Gallaudet; motion granted and cause referred.

Budlong vs Sims; demurrer overruled with costs, and $10 costs of motion, unless defendant answer within twenty days, and pay costs of action.

Wheaton vs. Kain; motion decided with $5 costs.

*By Judge Jones.*

Ann E. Cohen &c. vs. Strauss. See memoranda with Special Term Clerk.

DECISIONS IN CASES HEARD IN 1869.

*By Judge McCunn.*

Henderson vs. Stone; attachment granted.

Smith vs. Morris; motion to strike out answer granted and judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Stover vs. Henderson; reference ordered.

Seibert vs. Leland; reference ordered.

Chapman vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Fay vs. Pendergast; judgment for defendant. See opinion with Judge.

Stevens vs. Peter; reference ordered.

Apfel vs. Mayer; reference ordered.

Baldwin vs. Patten; judgment for plaintiff. See findings with Clerk.

Godfrey vs. Rogers; motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs.

Read vs. Orton; judgment for defendant, order and form of judgment to be settled.

Wheeler, &c., vs. French; motion to discharge from arrest denied, bail to be reduced to $2,000.

Johnson vs. Hillyer; the first clause of the reply is by way of demurrer; the second is properly a reply. The demurrer motion must be stricken out—both cannot stand.

Morrow vs. Walker; Get an attachment issue on this order.

Meyer vs. Fiegel; motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence denied.

Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with liberty to answer.

Gilmore vs. Gilmore; reference ordered.

Peisier vs. The Congregation Biker Chaliu St. Radisca; motion to vacate supplementary proceedings granted with $10 costs.

Hine vs. Crawford; in this case it is quite apparent that the referee has made some great mistake in dismissing the complaint. The evidence is clear beyond a peradventure that the defendant bought the Lamburg and that the same was delivered to him, and how under the circumstances he could dismiss the complaint I cannot see. A new trial is ordered with costs to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

*By Judge Loew.*

Department Survey of Public Buildings vs. Thompson; motion granted.

Woods vs. Dilger; motion granted.

Shiff vs. Gibbons; motion granted.

Ham vs. Elworth; motion granted.

Levy vs. Tait; motion granted.

*By Chief Justice Daly.*

Allan vs. Morton; settled.

Witte vs. The Tradesmen's National Bank; settled.

Dodge vs. Brown and Buchanan; settled.

Sinclair vs. Allaire; settled.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

THE CLARK HABEAS CORPUS.

This case, reported in the TIMES of the 9th inst., came up again to-day in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, counsel for Mr. Clark, suggested that he had ascertained from Mrs. Daly, wife of Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, that the Episcopal institution known as "The Sheltering Arms" was a suitable place, and that that institution would receive the little girl until some final disposition could be made of her by the Court. Judge CARDOZO said he would make inquiries, and if he found the institution to be such as claimed by counsel he would make an order accordingly, otherwise he would see if the child could not be placed in some good private family during the pendency of the litigation. The case was then adjourned.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

*Before Judge McCunn.*

INJUNCTION AGAINST PROCEEDINGS TO DISPOSSESS.

*Abraham Cooper* vs. *Robert C. Gregg.*—This was an application for an injunction to stay proceedings to dispossess. In refusing the application Judge McCUNN said: This is an application to stay parties from proceeding under a dispossessing process taken before Hon. Anthony Hartman, Justice of the Third Judicial District in this City. We cannot grant the stay. It appears from the papers before us that the question as to whether there was a renting or not was duly heard before Judge Hartman, and was passed upon by him. Under these circumstances, the only remedy left for the parties aggrieved is by *certiorari* to review Judge Hartman's proceedings. This Court will not interfere with the proceedings before our District Judges, unless some deception or fraud has been practiced upon the Court below, and which is beyond the power of that Court to remedy. The law laid down in the case of Gentil vs. Arnaud, 38 Howard's Practice Reports, page 94, is the correct law in regard to injunction, and must be strictly adhered to by this Court. The application must be denied.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

*Before Judge Gilbert.*

DECISIONS.

Wm. L. Count vs. Andrew G. Powell, the Brooklyn Prospect Park and Flatbush Railroad Company; motion denied with $10 cost.

Johnson Leake vs. Alfred Doubleday et. al.; read petition; order appointing Lester Newell guardian *ad litem* for defendant, Mary Emma Doubleday, unless she procure guardian to be appointed within ten days.

In the matter of the petition of John E. Lanigan et. al. for appointment of guardian *ad litem*; read petition of Joan Lanigan, B. Lanigan and Elizabeth Lanigan; order appointing Grandison F. Beard guardian *ad litem*.

Catherine Weith vs. Thomas Brom et al.; read affidavit of Thomas Otis and certificate of service of summons and complaint, and on papers and proceedings as notice of appearance; order of judgment by default for relief demanded by complainant, plaintiff to retain possession of personal property, and that writ issue to Sheriff to assess damages, &c., within twenty days. Westchester County.

George W. Williamson vs. Samuel Bergen and wife; read affidavit of A. De Groot; order that order made by Judge Pratt on Jan. 7, 1870, be notified as to stay, and sale to be adjourned until 18th day of January, 1870. Notice to be published, &c., according to law. Richmond County.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 10.

*Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.*

Judge McCUNN having been compelled on Monday last to adjourn the Court for a week for want of jurors ordered at the same time that each of the defaulting jurors be fined $25, and that a new panel be summoned for this morning. At the opening of the Court this morning, a large number of the new panel failing to answer to their names, the Court directed that a fine of $250 be imposed on each defaulting juror, and that attachments issue to the Sheriff directing him to detain them in custody until payment of the fines.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

*Before Chief Justice Barbour.*

TOM THUMB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

General Tom Thumb has brought suit against the Adams Express Company to recover the value of a number of his photographs which were lost in transportation. The Company resists the claim, and a motion is now made to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs as a non-resident plaintiff or discontinue his action. The order was granted by default.

Mr. Dacosta for defendant.

### COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—JAN. 10.

*Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Loew and Van Brunt.*

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE—WHEN DOES IT GO INTO EFFECT.

*Giron* vs. *Wendt.*—A judgment was entered for the defendant in this case about five years ago, Judge Brady rendering the decision. The plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, consisting of Judges Daly and Brady, who affirmed the judgment on the 27th of December, 1869. The plaintiff now moved for a reargument on the ground that the new article of the Constitution had been adopted on the 6th day of December, and before the rendering of the decision in this case.

Mr. Campbell argued that by the provision lately adopted Judge Brady was incompetent to sit in review of his own judgment.

Mr. Charles Wehle, for the defendant, contended that the act creating the Constitutional Convention, act of 1867, section 5, provided that the Constitution, or any part of it, if adopted, shall go into effect on and after the 31st day of December next, unless the Constitution framed by said Convention should provide otherwise.

The last article of the Constitution thus framed states that the same shall go into effect on the 1st of January, 1870, and there can therefore be no doubt about that being the time.

Chief Justice DALY said the point in the case was whether the article went into effect at the time fixed by the Constitutional Convention—the 1st of January—or whether it became operative immediately after its adoption by the vote of the people. As there might exist some doubt on the subject, the Court deemed the question of sufficient importance to order a reargument on Wednesday next.

Malcom Campbell for appellant; Charles Wehle, opposed.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Before Judge Bedford.*

There were several ordinary criminal cases disposed of in this Court yesterday.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were imposed:

William Stetson, guilty of breaking into the apartments of Andrew Linbery, of No. 5 Peck-slip, and stealing therefrom $40 worth of clothing; imprisoned in the State Prison for 2 years.

John Shevlin, for breaking into the lime yard of Thomas Irvine, at No. 381 South-street, with intent to steal; imprisonment in State Prison for two years and six months.

Mary Hawkins, convicted of stealing $100 worth of wearing apparel from Thomas Crouthers, of No. 95 Bayard-street; imprisonment in State Prison for five years.

William Benjamin Cooley, convicted of stealing a set of harness, &c., valued at $100, the property of William H. Valure, of No. 110 Christopher-street; imprisonment in State Prison for one year.

Harriet Scott, a colored girl, convicted of stealing $50 from George Barretter, of No. 296 Stanton-street, at a disreputable house in Laurens-street, imprisonment in the State Prison for one year.

Catharine O'Connell was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, for stealing a watch and $20 in money from one John Johnson.

The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JAN. 10, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. | 117⅞ |
| 2,500 do........ | 117⅞ |
| 2,500 U.S.5-20 C., '64.. | 115¼ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40C.c | 114⅝ |
| 3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 115⅝ |
| 12,500 do........ | 115½ |
| 4,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65..c | 115⅞ |
| 8,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65,n | 114¼ |
| 30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3 | 114⅝ |
| 50,000 do........ | 114⅝ |
| 10,000 do.......s3 | 114⅝ |
| 21,000 do........ | 114⅝ |
| 35,000 do......b3 | 114⅝ |
| 5,000 do........ | 114⅝ |
| 30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. | 49½ |
| 20,000 do........ | 49¼ |
| 10,000 do........ | 49½ |
| 10,000 do........ | 49⅝ |
| 5,000 do........ | 49⅝ |
| 45,000 do........ | 49⅝ |
| 50,000 do........ | 50 |
| 30,000 N. C. St. 6s..... | 43 |
| 2,000 do...bet. call | 43¼ |
| 15,000 N. Car. St. 6s,n. | 28½ |
| 10,000 do........ | 28¼ |
| 1,000 S. C. St., n..... | 75 |
| 5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... | 86¼ |
| 3,000 N.Y.St.B.L.B.. | 108 |
| 7,000 do........ | 107¾ |
| 10,000 do.......b.c | 107¼ |
| 10,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.. | 66 |
| 6,000 M. So. S.F.Bds. | 97½ |
| 10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds....... | 91¼ |
| 5,000 Union Pac. 1st.. | 81¾ |
| 1,000 do........ | 81¾ |
| 3,000 Tol. & W. Eq. bds......... | 74 |
| 1,000 Gt. W. 2d M.... | 77¾ |
| 1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s........ | 94 |
| 1,000 N. J. Cen., n.... | 98 |
| 3,000 do........ | 97½ |
| 3,000 P.,F.W. & C.1st | 101¼ |
| 1,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.... | 82 |
| 13,000 Col.,C. & Ind.C. 1st M........ | 73 |
| 5,000 do........ | 72¾ |
| 5,000 do........ | 72½ |
| 1,000 do........ | 72¾ |
| 29,000 do........ | 72 |
| 10,000 Mar. T. 10s,ctfs | 46 |
| 10,000 do.bet. call | 45½ |
| 700 N. Y. C. & H. C | 86⅞ |
| 7,000 do.......b.c. | 87 |
| 6 Continental Bank | 96 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bk. of Amer..... | 141 |
| 10 Fourth N. Bank.. | 102 |
| 17 Bk. of Commerce. | 120¾ |
| 300 W. U. Tel....... | 32⅞ |
| 100 Mariposa Mining. | 8⅛ |
| 400 Mariposa Pf...... | 17¾ |
| 200 do......b30 | 17⅞ |
| 200 Boston W. P..... | 14¾ |
| 200 Pac. Mail....... | 42⅞ |
| 100 Adams Ex........ | 62 |
| 200 A. M. U. Ex..... | 37⅞ |
| 70 do........ | 37 |
| 5 U. S. Ex........ | 51 |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. & H R.........s3 | 92 |
| 200 do........ | 92½ |
| 100 do........ | 92¼ |
| 100 Erie............ | 24⅞ |
| 23 Erie Pref........ | 40 |
| 100 Mich. Cen....... | 117¾ |
| 500 L. S. & M. S. R..... | 88⅝ |
| 775 do........ | 89 |
| 500 do..bet. call | 89 |
| 400 do........ | 89⅛ |
| 500 Reading........... | 95½ |
| 1000 do......s60 | 95 |
| 200 Clev. & Pitts.... | 87½ |
| 3200 C. & N. W. R.... | 72½ |
| 600 do........ | 72¾ |
| 500 do....bet. call | 73 |
| 600 do........ | 73⅛ |
| 400 do........ | 73 |
| 100 N. J. Cen. R.... | 94¾ |
| 100 do........ | 94¾ |
| 200 do........ | 94⅞ |
| 200 do.......b3 | 95 |
| 100 do........ | 94⅞ |
| 200 do...bet. call | 95 |
| 300 Chi. & R. I. R..... | 105⅛ |
| 100 do........ | 105⅛ |
| 35 do........ | 105⅛ |
| 100 do...bet. call | 105⅝ |
| 100 Mil & St. Paul... | 74⅞ |
| 200 do.....b3 | 75 |
| 700 Mil. & St. P. Pf... | 87⅞ |
| 100 Tol., W. & W..... | 52 |
| 650 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar......... | 88⅞ |
| 35 do........ | 88⅞ |
| 100 Alt. & T. H. Pf... | 56⅞ |
| 200 Mor. & Essex..... | 85 |
| 300 Ohio & Miss..... | 25⅞ |
| 10 Del., L. & W. R.. | 105⅛ |
| 200 Han. & St. J. R.. | 113 |
| 300 do........ | 113⅛ |
| 50 H. & St. J. R. Pf.. | 113⅛ |
| 200 Col., C. & I. C. R. | 19 |
| 200 do........ | 18⅞ |

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 5-20C., '62. | 116 |
| 50,000 do......b3 | 116⅛ |
| 6,000 do........ | 116⅛ |
| 10,000 do........ | 116⅛ |
| 6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68. | 114⅞ |
| 25,000 U. S. 6s., '81, C. | 118⅛ |
| 500 U.S.5-20C., '65,s3 | 115⅛ |
| 10,000 do......b3 | 116 |
| 20,000 do........ | 116 |
| 10,000 do........ | 116⅛ |
| 33,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......s3 | 114⅝ |
| 40,000 do........ | 114⅝ |
| 10,000 do......b3 | 114⅝ |
| 25,000 do........ | 114⅝ |

| | |
|---|---|
| $19,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64 | 115⅝ |
| 265,000 do........ | 115⅞ |
| 10,000 do........ | 116 |
| 50,000 do......b3 | 116 |
| 8,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. | 114⅝ |
| 133,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 114⅞ |
| 10,000 do......s3 | 114⅞ |
| 35,000 do......b3 | 115 |
| 45,000 do........ | 114⅞ |
| 50,000 do......b3 | 115 |
| 26,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 112 |
| 20,000 do......b3 | 112 |
| 1600 do........ | 111⅞ |
| 31,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 112⅝ |
| 1,000 do.....small | 114 |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn.St.6s.x.c | 55 |
| 30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. | 49⅝ |
| 20,000 do........ | 49⅞ |
| 10,000 do......b3 | 50 |
| 40,000 do...bet. call | 50 |
| 10,000 Vir. St.6s,.ex.c. | 51 |
| 7,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.. | 27¾ |
| 35,000 do........ | 27½ |
| 3,000 Missouri 6s..... | 86⅞ |
| 2,000 do........ | 86⅝ |
| 1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M..... | 104 |
| 3,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 conv. bs....... | 90 |
| 7,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.... | 72 |
| 1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st | 90 |
| 3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.... | 82 |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... | 81 |
| 5,350 N. Y. Cen. & H Certif.......... | 87⅝ |
| 15 Ninth Nat. Bank | 107½ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pf. b.c. | 27½ |
| 100 do........ | 27⅞ |
| 100 Mariposa Pf..... | 17⅞ |
| 100 do......b30 | 17⅞ |
| 100 do......b30 | 17⅝ |
| 400 W. U. Tel....b.c.c. | 32⅛ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen.& H.R. | 92⅞ |
| 100 do.......b3 | 93 |
| 10 do........ | 93⅛ |

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 do........ | 92⅞ |
| 50 Wells-Fargo...b.c. | 21 |
| 200 Harlem...bet. call | 138⅞ |
| 30 Mich. Cen. R.b.c. | 118 |
| 100 L. S. & M. So..... | 89⅞ |
| 200 Chi. & N. W.....b3 | 73⅞ |
| 400 do........ | 73⅞ |
| 200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... | 86⅞ |
| 200 Clev. & Pitts..... | 87⅞ |
| 77 N. J. Cen........ | 95⅛ |
| 50 do........ | 95⅛ |
| 100 Chi. & R. I......b3 | 105⅛ |
| 50 do........ | 105⅛ |
| 50 do........ | 105⅝ |
| 400 Mil. & St. P....... | 75 |
| 500 Mil. & St. P. Pf... | 87⅞ |
| 300 do......b30 | 88 |
| 200 Tol., W. & W...... | 52⅞ |
| 100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar........ | 88⅛ |
| 100 Chic. & Alt..... | 145 |
| 100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b10 | 57 |
| 300 H. & St. Jos. R... | 116 |
| 200 H. & St. J. Pf..... | 115 |
| 100 C.,Cin.& Ind. C.R. | 18⅛ |
| 700 do........ | 18 |
| 100 do........ | 17⅞ |
| 200 do........ | 17⅞ |
| 100 do........ | 17⅞ |
| 200 do......b10 | 18 |
| 50 Dub. & S. C. R. | 106⅛ |

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Mariposa Pf....b3 | 17⅛ | 300 Reading........c | 95 |
| 100 Quicksilver....b3 | 15 | 100 Chi. & N. W....b3 | 73⅞ |
| 200 West. U. Tel..... | 32⅛ | 100 do........ | 73⅞ |
| 100 Pacific Mail....b3 | 43⅛ | 100 Rock Island..... | 105⅞ |
| 100 N.Y.C.& H. R.b3 | 92⅛ | 200 Canada Mining..... | 55 |

MONDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold reopened this morning at about the last quotation of Saturday, 122⅛ ₱ cent., but another upward turn soon manifested itself. Another bidding at the Treasury Office for the $1,670,000 offered by the Sinking Fund reached the large sum of $7,315,000, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **A. Lambert.** | |
| $20,000 | 122.05 |
| 20,000 | 122.00 |
| 20,000 | 121.00 |
| 20,000 | 121.80 |
| **G. H. Bend.** | |
| 50,000 | 122.02 |
| 50,000 | 121.95 |
| **Trevor & Colgate.** | |
| 500,000 | 122.10 |
| 100,000 | 122.09 |
| 100,000 | 121.96 |
| 100,000 | 122.11 |
| 200,000 | 122.11 |
| 100,000 | 121.77 |
| 100,000 | 121.56 |
| 100,000 | 122.05 |
| **Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.** | |
| 30,000 | 122.15 |
| 30,000 | 122.11 |
| 30,000 | 122.07 |
| 30,000 | 122.04 |
| 30,000 | 122.01 |
| **Morgan, Keene & Co.** | |
| 100,000 | 121.⅝ |
| **John Pondir.** | |
| 25,000 | 121.75 |
| 25,000 | 121.76 |
| 25,000 | 121.77 |
| 25,000 | 121.78 |
| 25,000 | 121.79 |
| 25,000 | 121.80 |
| 25,000 | 121.81 |
| 25,000 | 121.82 |
| 50,000 | 122.00 |
| **D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.** | |
| 10,000 | 122.17 |
| **Closson & Hays.** | |
| 100,000 | 122.03 |
| 100,000 | 122.04 |
| 100,000 | 122.05 |
| 100,000 | 122.06 |
| 100,000 | 122.07 |
| 250,000 | 122.39 |
| **R. Reuter.** | |
| 100,000 | 122.10 |
| 100,000 | 122.12 |
| 100,000 | 122.14 |
| 100,000 | 122.16 |
| **Cushman & Hurlbut.** | |
| 5,000 | 122.05 |
| 5,000 | 122.02 |
| 5,000 | 121.95 |
| 5,000 | 121.90 |
| 5,000 | 121.85 |
| 5,000 | 121.80 |
| 5,000 | 121.75 |
| 5,000 | 121.70 |
| **Durant & Earle.** | |
| 200,000 | 122.06 |
| **J. A. Zerega & Co.** | |
| 40,000 | 122 |
| **J. C. Magoun.** | |
| 50,000 | 121.85 |
| 50,000 | 121.77½ |
| 50,000 | 121.65 |
| **H. Wonderly.** | |
| 5,000 | 121.80 |
| 5,000 | 121.85 |
| 5,000 | 121.90 |
| **J. Molter.** | |
| 20,000 | 122.05½ |
| 20,000 | 122.06½ |
| 20,000 | 122.07½ |
| 20,000 | 122.08½ |
| 20,000 | 122.09½ |
| 20,000 | 122.10½ |
| 20,000 | 122.11¼ |
| 20,000 | 122.12½ |
| 20,000 | 122.13½ |
| 20,000 | 122.14½ |
| **Marx & Co.** | |
| 100,000 | 122.16 |
| 50,000 | 122.09 |
| **L. Daniel & Co.** | |
| 20,000 | 122.26 |
| 20,000 | 122.⅛ |
| 10,000 | 121.¾ |
| **Geo. H. Bend.** | |
| 200,000 | 121.75 |
| 100,000 | 121.55 |
| 100,000 | 121.35 |
| **Bridge, Schiff & Co.** | |
| 140,000 | 122.08 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Robinson, Cox & Co.** | |
| $70,000 | 122.02 |
| 35,000 | 122.05 |
| 30,000 | 122.07 |
| **E. Sweet & Co.** | |
| 5,000 | 121.95 |
| **Cunningham & Mead.** | |
| 5,000 | 122.05 |
| **T. Reed & Co.** | |
| 10,000 | 122.10 |
| 10,000 | 122.15 |
| **R. Baile.** | |
| 10,000 | 122.12 |
| 10,000 | 122.14 |
| 10,000 | 122.16 |
| 10,000 | 122.18 |
| 10,000 | 122.20 |
| **White, Morris & Co.** | |
| 25,000 | 122.07 |
| 25,000 | 122.03 |
| 25,000 | 121.92 |
| 25,000 | 121.87 |
| **G. H. Ely.** | |
| 5,000 | 122. |
| **Gibson, Beadleston & Co.** | |
| 100,000 | 122.30 |
| 25,000 | 122.25 |
| 25,000 | 122.20 |
| 25,000 | 122.15 |
| 25,000 | 122.15 |
| **J. B. Summerfield & Co.** | |
| 10,000 | 121.75 |
| 10,000 | 121.62 |
| 25,000 | 121.50 |
| **J. F. Underhill & Co.** | |
| 50,000 | 122.05 |
| 50,000 | 122.10 |
| 50,000 | 122.11 |
| 50,000 | 122.13 |
| 50,000 | 122.14 |
| **Caldwell & Co.** | |
| 25,000 | 121.87½ |
| 25,000 | 122. |
| 50,000 | 122.25 |
| **W. T. Hatch & Son.** | |
| 30,000 | 121.51 |
| 40,000 | 121.35 |
| 40,000 | 122.01⅛ |
| 10,000 | 121.75 |
| 10,000 | 121.65 |
| **Buckam, Crane & Co.** | |
| 10,000 | 121.50 |
| **H. A. Heiser's Sons.** | |
| 50,000 | 121.01 1-10 |
| 50,000 | 122.131-10 |
| **H. Herman & Co.** | |
| 5,000 | 121.92 |
| 5,000 | 122.02 |
| **Reid, Leo & Content.** | |
| 100,000 | 121.51 |
| **Fisk, Clark & Flagg.** | |
| 20,000 | 120.00 |
| **Lee, Kennedy & Co.** | |
| 15,000 | 122.19 |
| 15,000 | 122.05 |
| 15,000 | 121.88 |
| **Jameson, Smith & Cotting.** | |
| 100,000 | 121.91 |
| 100,000 | 122.11 |
| 100,000 | 122.05 |
| **Quena Jenos.** | |
| 50,000 | 122.01 |
| 50,000 | 122.01⅛ |
| 50,000 | 122.02 |
| **H. Clews & Co.** | |
| 50,000 | 122.15 |
| 50,000 | 122.17 |
| 50,000 | 122.20 |
| 50,000 | 122.22 |
| 50,000 | 122.24 |
| 50,000 | 122.26 |
| 100,000 | 122.28 |
| 100,000 | 122.30 |
| 250,000 | 122.32 |
| 250,000 | 122.36 |
| **Hodgskin, Randall & Hobson.** | |
| 100,000 | 121.90 |
| **H. F. Verhuven & Co.** | |
| 5,000 | 121.88 |
| 5,000 | 121.63 |
| 5,000 | 121.58 |

Total ........ $7,315,000

AWARDS OF $1,670,000 GOLD, JAN. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| **H. Clews & Co.** | |
| $50,000 | 122.17 |
| 50,000 | 122.20 |
| 50,000 | 122.22 |
| 50,000 | 122.24 |
| 50,000 | 122.26 |
| 100,000 | 122.28 |
| 100,000 | 122.30 |
| 250,000 | 122.32 |
| 250,000 | 122.36 |
| **Closson & Hays.** | |
| 250,000 | 122.39 |
| **Lewis, Daniel & Co.** | |
| 20,000 | 122.26 |
| **D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.** | |
| 10,000 | 122.17 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Gibson, Beadleston & Co.** | |
| $100,000 | 122.30 |
| 25,000 | 122.25 |
| 25,000 | 122.20 |
| **Caldwell & Co.** | |
| 50,000 | 122.25 |
| **Lee, Tweedy & Co.** | |
| 15,000 | 122.29 |
| **R. Baile.** | |
| 10,000 | 122.18 |
| 10,000 | 122.20 |
| 10,000 | 122.16 |
| **Marx & Co.** | |
| 97,500 | 122.16 |
| **R. Reuter & Co.** | |
| 97,500 | 122.16 |

Total ........ $1,670,000.

As soon as the extent of bidding and the awards were made known on the Street, the price of Gold advanced to 122⅞@123 ₱ cent., the highest of last week, and the market continued firm to the close of Bank hours. A very prominent Dry Goods Importer has the credit on the Street of having purchased heavily last week in advance of his trade wants, and the fact that this gentleman does much of his Gold and Exchange business with Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co. may have given rise to the rumor at the close of last week, that the ROTHSCHILDS are a party to the present upward Gold speculation. We have no belief that they have either anything to do with it or know anything about it. But it is doubtless true that the trade purchases of Gold at about 120@121 ₱ cent. have been large, and that a pretty formidable party of speculators have taken the market in hand for a *Bull* movement. They encounter an unusually heavy supply in the hands of the public, and it will be interesting to note the effect of the advancing course of price upon actual holders. The appearance of ease in the Money market favors the speculation, while the abundance and moderate rates of Foreign Exchange and the continued purchases of United States 5-20s for Europe are against it.

This has been another buoyant day on the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds of the United States taking the lead at an advance of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on Saturday's rates, making full 2⅛@3 ₱ cent. since the New Year, or Monday last, Jan. 3. The Coupon 5-20s generally are reduced in supply on the Street, and some descriptions, like 1862s, May and November, are difficult to buy in large parcels on European orders. They sold as high as 116⅛ ₱ cent. The 5-20s, 1867, January and July, advanced to 115; the 1864s and 1865s, May and November, to 116; the 10-40s to 112⅞, and the 1881s, coupons, to 118⅛, ex January interest. The purchases to be made for the Sinking Fund to-morrow will further reduce the supply of Coupon Stock, unless a sufficient sum of Registered 5-20s of the various issues should be offered at a slight concession in price, which from present advices we deem somewhat improbable.

The improvement on the Exchange was felt by nearly all the State Bonds—North Carolinas continuing the exception. The Tennessees new are up to 50 ₱ cent., and the New-York old 6 ₱ cents have advanced to 105@106 ₱ cent. on the recommendation of the Governor to resume interest payments in Gold. The State Bounty 7 ₱ cents are also very strong.

The Railway movement is again quite animated and the New-York Central, New-Jersey Central and Western Roads were in free demand through the forenoon at the full figures of Saturday, though after 12 o'clock some inclination was shown by holders to realize on part of their recent purchases. The same feeling was noticed on Saturday, but the market seems to take these sales without materially flagging in prices, and the general conclusion arrived at is that the Street has entered upon a *Bull* campaign for the early weeks, at least, of the New Year.

Foreign Bills are steady at 108⅞ for 60 days London, and 109⅛@¼ short sight, and f.5.19⅜@f.5.18¾ to the dollar on Paris for 60 days, and f.5.16¼@f.5.15⅝ short sight.

Money is in good supply at 7 ₱ cent. There was more employment for it among the Brokers at the close of the day, on account of the heavy transactions in Gold and Stocks.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 10.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 5-20s | 112 | 112⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 115⅞ | 116⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 114 | 115 |
| American Gold Coin | 122⅛ | 122⅞ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 49 | 50 |
| North Carolina Bonds, new | 28½ | 28½ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 92⅞ | 92 |
| N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates | 87⅞ | 87 |
| Reading Railroad | 95 | 94⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 105⅛ | 105⅞ |
| Northwestern Common | 72⅞ | 72⅞ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 86 | 86⅛ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 43½ | 43 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 87⅞ | 87½ |
| St. Paul Common | 74⅞ | 74⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 88⅞ | 89 |
| Erie | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ c. reg., '81 | 117⅛ | 5-20 coup., '67 | 115 |
| 6 ₱ c. coup., '81 | 118 | 5-20 coup., '68 | 114⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 119⅜ | 10-40 reg | 112 |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 116 | 10-40 coup | 112⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 116 | 6s currency | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 114⅝ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, ex. coup | 53⅛ | Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81 | 100 |
| Tennessee 6s, N. B. | 50 | Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86 | 100 |
| Virginia 6s, ex. coup. | 50⅛ | Illinois Canal B., '70 | 100 |
| Virginia 6s, N. B. | 57⅛ | Illinois coup. 6s, '77 | 100 |
| Georgia 6s | 80 | Illinois coup. 6s, '79 | 100 |
| Georgia 7s, N. B. | 89 | Illinois War Loan | 100 |
| North Carolina 6s | 43 | Indiana 5 ₱ cent. | x97 |
| N. Carolina 6s, N. B. | 28⅛ | N. York Reg. B. L. | 107 |
| South Carolina 6s | 77 | N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70 | 100⅛ |
| S. Carolina 6s, N. B. | 73⅛ | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72 | 106 |
| Missouri 6s | 86 | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73 | 106 |
| Louisiana 8s, Levee B. | 80⅛ | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74 | 106 |
| Connecticut 6s | 97⅛ | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75 | 106 |
| Rhode Island 6s | 96 | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77 | 105 |
| Alabama 5s | 63 | N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78 | 105 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75 | 98 | N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74 | 100 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 86¼ | Tol. & Wab. 2d | 80½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 83½ | Tol. & Wab. Eq't Bds | 74 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. | 83½ | Gt. Western 1st, '88 | 84 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76 | 100 | Gt. Western 2d, '93 | 77 |
| Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79 | 89 | Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90 | 75 |
| Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83 | 87 | Illinois & So. Iowa 1st | 70 |
| Erie 7s. 4th Ind., '80 | 75 | Chic., R. Is. & Pacific | 94 |
| H. Riv. 7s, 1st M. '69-70 | 101 | Morris & Essex 2d | 94½ |
| H. Riv. 7s, 2d M. SF, '85 | 102 | N. J. Cen. 1st | 100 |
| Harlem 1st | 98 | N. J. Cen. New Bds. | 98 |
| Mich. Cent. 1st 8s, '82 | 117 | Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st | 101 |
| Chic. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st | 108 | Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d | 93 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d | 90 | Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d | 89 |
| M. S. & N. I., S.F. 7 ₱ c. | 97¼ | Cleve. & Pitts. 4th | 70½ |
| Pac. R. 7s, gt'd by Mo. | 80 | Chic. & Alt. 1st | 96½ |
| Central Pacific Bds. | 91¼ | Chic. & Alt. Income | 87 |
| Union Pacific 1st Bds. | 81¼ | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 90 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 91 | Ohio & Miss. Consol'd | 78⅝ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d, Pref | 79¾ | St. L. & Iron M. Bds. | 81½ |
| Chic. & N. W., S. Fd. | 94 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 103⅝ |
| Consol'd 7 ₱ c. Ex'n B. | 80 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 | 89½ |
| Consol'd 7 ₱ c. 1st M. | 91½ | Mil. & St. P. I & M. d. | 82 |
| H. & St. Jo. L. G. | 106 | Col., Chic. & Ind 1st | 72 |
| Lack. & West. Bds. | 95 | Bost., H. & Erie Guar | 55 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext'd. | 90½ | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 130 | Irving | 111 |
| Manhattan | 142 | Metropolitan | 133½ |
| Mechanics' | 135 | East River | 102 |
| Union | 123 | Nassau | 102 |
| America | 141 | Continental | 96 |
| Phenix | 106 | Commonwealth | 107 |
| Tradesmen's | 148 | Importers' & Traders' | 147 |
| National | 112 | Park | 158 |
| Commerce | 120 | Central National | 105 |
| Ocean | 80 | Fourth National | 101½ |
| American Exchange | 115 | Tenth National | 90 |
| Bank of the Republic | 118¾ | Oriental | 150 |
| Bank of N. America | 100 | Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass. | 102 |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| General balance yesterday | $93,703,872 30 |
| Gold receipts | 990,349 92 |
| Gold payments | 790,909 23 |
| Gold balance | 75,265,168 93 |
| Currency receipts | 1,576,048 25 |
| Currency payments | 678,342 18 |
| Currency balance | 4,773,729 30 |
| General balance | 87,708,095 79 |
| Customs | 288,000 00 |

The Bank of California, (writes a correspondent,) is said to have been quietly depressing the stock of Quicksilver Mining Company, with a view of getting a controlling interest, in order to grasp this property at next election. Upon inquiry at the Company's office we find the mine has yielded nearly double in the last few months, and there is said to be a fair market for its product.

The bonded debt of Missouri, as officially reported to Governor McCLURG Jan. 1, was as follows:

STATE DEBT.

| Series of Bonds. | Rate of per cent. | Outstanding Jan. 1, 1869. | Retired since Jan. 1, 1869. | Outst'ding Jan. 1, 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific Railroad.. | 6 | $5,570,000 | $3,000 | $5,567,000 |
| North Missouri Railroad......... | 6 | 3,090,000 | 5,000 | 3,085,000 |
| St. Louis and I. M. Railroad......... | 6 | 2,478,000 | 3,000 | 2,475,000 |
| Direct 6s in lieu of guarantees..... | 6 | 1,630,000 | 16,000 | 1,614,000 |
| Platte County R.. | 6 | 543,000 | 3,000 | 540,000 |
| Cairo and Fulton Railroad......... | 6 | 422,000 | .... | 422,000 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad | 6 | 3,000,000 | .... | 3,000,000 |
| Consols......... | 6 | 2,883,000 | 28,000 | 2,855,000 |
| S. W. Branch guarantees..... | 7 | 1,589,000 | .... | 1,589,000 |
| State debt proper. | 6 | 454,000 | 7,000 | 447,000 |
| War debt......... | 6 | 48,000 | 48,000 | .... |
| Total......... | .. | $12,707,000 | $113,000 | $21,594,000 |

Of all these outstanding bonds, $21,594,000, the State is called upon to provide for the interest due upon only $18,594,000, the remaining $3,000,000 being Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bonds, upon which that road promptly pays the interest. Of the bonds of this road, the sum of $167,000 is held by the State Treasurer, the interest upon which is collected by him and paid into the State Interest Fund. The interest on the State debt proper $447,000, and on $20,000 Pacific Railroad Bonds held by the State Auditor in trust for the School Fund, is paid from the Revenue Fund, an appropriation therefrom having been made for that purpose many years since.

There is, therefore, to be provided semi-annually from the State interest fund the sum of $551,755, and the commission to the bank for paying the same about $1,400. In addition to this semi-annually accruing interest, there are $80,270 over due coupons, which must be provided for as they are presented. The payment of interest falling due Jan. 1, 1870, has been provided for, and is now being paid. Under the act approved March 12, 1867, providing for the funding of past due coupons of the railroad indebtedness of the State, there now remains to be funded of the coupons of January and July, 1864, 1865 and 1866, and of January, 1867, (seven coupons on each bond,) $53,155. Of the $4,000 bonds, "consols," originally issued under the act referred to, and deposited with National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, to be exchanged for these coupons, the bank still holds seventy-nine.

The condition of the State Interest Fund is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1869. | DR. | |
| Jan. 1. To balance in the Fund | $5,370,749 50 | |
| Dec. 31. To receipts of fiscal year | 1,289,278 06 | |
| To transfer from Union Military Fund | 267,465 04 | —$6,927,492 60 |
| | CR. | |
| Dec. 31. By warrants drawn during the past fiscal year | $1,192,483 46 | |
| By balance in the Fund | 5,735,009 23 | —$6,927,492 69 |
| 1870. | DR. | |
| Jan. 1. To balance in Fund | | $5,735,009 23 |
| Consisting of current funds, | $442,299 23 | |
| State bonds | 5,048,000 00 | |
| Accruing interest allowed on same | 66,225 00 | |
| Coupons of same | 11,485 00 | |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds | 167,000 00 | —$5,735,009 23 |

The six per cent. Twenty Year Railroad Bonds fall due as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1872 | $427,000 | In 1876 | $917,000 |
| In 1873 | 610,000 | In 1877 | 1,128,000 |
| In 1874 | 818,000 | In 1878 | 545,000 |
| In 1875 | 1,469,000 | In 1881 | 685,000 |

The six per cent. Thirty Year Railroad Bonds fall due as follows:

From 1881 to 1890 ........ $7,104,000

Of bonds denominated State debt proper, there fell due:

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1863 | $4,000 |
| Falling due in 1873 | 164,000 |
| Falling due in 1883 | 279,000 |
| The Consols, in 1888 | 2,855,000 |
| The seven ₱ cents, in 1876 | 1,589,000 |

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds are not included in the foregoing statement.

Of the coal trade of the week the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The anthracite coal trade rules dull—indeed, in the Schuylkill coal regions there has been a general suspension—the Anthracite Board of Trade of that country, representing the operators, having passed and published a resolution that the $3 per ton for coal at Port Carbon, fixed by the representatives of the miners as the basis by which to adjust wages, is too high, and that at such charges they cannot compete with the large producing and carrying companies of the Luzerne region. The Schuylkill operators insist that the basis shall be but $2 per ton at Port Carbon, and that wages, whilst coal rules at that price, shall be $7 50 per week to outside labor, $8 50 to inside labor, $10 50 to miners, and contract work to be reduced 40 per cent. from the present $3 basis. Operators further propose that the advance in wages, as the price of coal advances, shall be as follows: When the average of all sizes from lump to chestnut coal (both inclusive) reaches $2 50, five per cent.; $3, ten per cent.; $3 25, fourteen per cent.; $3 50, seventeen per cent.; $3 75, twenty-one per cent.; $4, twenty-five per cent.; and further advances in the same proportion. These prices to be obtained from the average of actual sales, as shown by the books of five operators. This shows a wide difference between the operators and miners in the Schuylkill region, and if the two parties adhere determinedly to their respective sides, as they now seem disposed to do, a long conflict and little coal from Schuylkill County will be the result. Where all the interests are so manifestly in favor of compromising differences, we can but think they will do so. The Reading Railroad Company evidently expect a large coal tonnage from Schuylkill County the present year, as we see that, in addition to their present steam colliers carrying coal to Eastern ports, they have in course of construction one steamer of nearly double the capacity of either of its others, and besides contemplate fitting out three others during the year. This looks not only like business but points to a heavy coal production in Schuylkill County, to stimulate which the leading carrying company thence seems to be preparing to meet the competition offered by other regions by such a reduction of tolls and freight charges as may be necessary to command what it considers a fair proportion of the anthracite coal trade. The New-York carrying companies from the Luzerne region, which are also producers of coal, will no doubt, as heretofore, make fight for the lion's share of the trade, and the Lehigh and Hazleton regions, which suffered much last year, will endeavor to make up the loss then by doing more this year. So that all the indications favor competition and active trade the coming season. In this connection, the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, of last week, notices a rumor that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, (now a commanding power in the coal trade,) in conjunction with operators in the Lehigh and Wyoming regions, are considering an arrangement for monthly auction sales of coal, similar to those of the Scranton sales, which that paper pronounces, if true, as prejudicial to the trade, as it would force prices down to the Scranton average of $4 90 ₱ ton, at Elizabethport, whereas, Luzerne and Lehigh coal cannot be afforded at that point at less than $6 ₱ ton. Whether or not this report is true as stated, it at least shows that there is to be an exciting competition for the trade the current year. It is also given out that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company contemplate building a tributary to their main line to tap the coal trade of the Lackawanna region. The new line, as is publicly stated, is to branch from the main line near the top of the mountain south of Wilkesbarre, take the shortest practicable line to Pittston, and run near the line of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad to Scranton. It is claimed that the grade down the mountain, by the new route, will not exceed sixty feet to the mile, and will be ten miles shorter than the present lines to Scranton. The coal tonnage by the Reading Railroad for the week ending on the 6th instant was but 19,572 tons, against 32,157 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year 316,241 tons, against 229,897 tons to corresponding time last year—showing an increase of 95,344 tons. The Lehigh Valley Road brought down 58,784 tons for the week, and for the season 249,876 tons, against 172,996 tons to the same time last year—an increase of 76,880 tons. The Lehigh Navigation Road brought to market for the week 22,408 tons, and for the year 1,572,614 tons, against 1,510,123 tons in previous year, showing an increase of 62,495 tons. All the carrying companies report an increased tonnage on that of last year. The anthracite coal production of 1869 is about 410,000 tons less than in 1868. The entire production, exclusive of coal for company's use, is about 12,600,000 tons.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer unusual attractions to investors, or to holders of Government Bonds who may desire to convert the present premium into interest-bearing capital. There is a notable advantage in exchanging Five-Twenties into these Securities. The amount is limited to $2,735,000, while the cash value of the property exceeds $10,000,000. The road is completed and in operation, and receives a Government subsidy as part of the National Pacific Railroad. It forms the Metropolitan line of the Pacific Coast, and the main avenue into San Francisco, having the Overland and principal Pacific lines as feeders. The earnings are already sufficient to meet three times the annual interest liabilities, after payment of expenses. Only a fraction of the Loan remains unsold. Rate, 90, and accrued interest from Jan. 1. Orders will be filled as received.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ ATLANTA CITY BONDS.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the City of Atlanta, Ga., at 80.

Interest coupons payable January and July, in New-York.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of real estate owned by the city | $497,500 |
| Debt of the city, July 1, 1869 | 392,500 |
| Real estate and other property subject to taxation | 11,000,000 |
| Income of the city at present rate of taxation | 150,000 |

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CREDITORS OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO. are requested to attend a meeting at No. 53 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY next, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 19 | Resin, bbls | 1,560 |
| Beeswax, pkgs | 4 | Petroleum, ref., bbls. | 504 |
| Cotton, bales | 4,398 | Pork, bbls | 2,236 |
| Cotton Seed, bags | 410 | Cutmeats, pkgs | 1,976 |
| Copper, bbls | 37 | Lard, pkgs | 2,090 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 77 | Lard, kegs | 300 |
| Eggs, bbls | 411 | Butter, pkgs | 1,453 |
| Flour, bbls | 10,416 | Cheese, pkgs | 1,375 |
| Meal, bags | 1,460 | Stearine, pkgs | 25 |
| Wheat, bushels | 720 | Tallow, pkgs | 27 |
| Corn, bushels | 28,353 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 2,617 |
| Malt, bushels | 5,100 | Grease, pkgs | 224 |
| Barley, bushels | 4,400 | Oil Cake, pkgs | 702 |
| Oats, bushels | 8,391 | Whisky, bbls | 390 |
| Beans, bushels | 444 | Wool, bales | 22 |
| Hops, bales | 24 | Tobacco, hhds | 10 |
| Hides, No. | 730 | Tobacco, bxs.& cases. | 140 |
| Leather, sides | 7,921 | Starch, boxes | 1,180 |
| Spirits Turp., bbls | 563 | Peanuts, bags | 353 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—41,638 bushels Wheat, 359 bags Cotton Seed Cake, 668 bales Cotton, 205 bbls. Pork, 307 boxes Bacon, 32 tierces Lard, 300 firkins Lard, 68 half-bbls. Lard, 341 boxes Cheese, 27 pkgs. Butter, 1,225 bales Hops, 50 bbls. Extract Hemlock, 272 hhds. Tallow, 85 bbls. Tallow, 176 bags Regulus, 126 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *Benton*, for London—1,653,056 lbs. Oil Cake, 329,853 lbs. Cotton Seed, 2,657 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Lard Oil, 359 bales Hops.

By the bark *Doon*, for Glasgow—2,910 bbls. Flour, 4,200 Staves.

By the bark *Leonide*, for Glasgow—6,000 Staves, 25 tons Logwood, 61 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 8,496 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,446 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Friedeburg*, for Hamburg—2,300 boxes Extract Logwood, 500 boxes Starch, 253 boxes Muskets, 127 boxes Clocks, 20 boxes Clothes Wringers, 301 bbls. Resin, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,266 bales Cotton.

By the schooner *Gersh Bauker*, for Para—400 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Resin, 25 cases Matches, 25 cases Crackers, 100 boxes Florida Water, 10 boxes Sarsaparilla, 5,302 lbs. Lard, 10 boxes Chairs, 50 kegs Nails, 5 cases Knives, 50 pkgs. Axes, 25 boxes Machets, 5 boxes Cotton Gins, 860 Shooks, 12,082 feet Lumber, 4,296 gallons Oil.

By the schooner *Mary A. Witham*, for Bahia and Pernambuco—680 bbls. Flour, 1,100 cases Oil, 8,122 lbs. Lard, 30 cases Cotton Gins, 2,000 Staves, 36,500 Hoops, 5 bbls. Blacking, 10 bales Hay, 2,016 Headings, 40 bbls. Headings, 1,600 Shooks.

By the schooner *J. F. Farland*, for Pernambuco—2,400 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Petroleum, 5,000 Staves, 500 bbls. Hoops, 255 bbls. Heads, 1 Iron Heater, 50 pkgs. Sarsaparilla, 12 boxes Cod Liver Oil.

ASHES—Have been quiet, since our last, at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has not been much movement in any description in this market. Prices, however, have been well maintained. At Baltimore, sales have been made of 2,000 bags Rio by the *Temple*, 451 bags Rio by the *Agnes*, and 2,200 bags by the *Nyborg*, at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, on private terms. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less confident demand, and has been quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,131 bales, of which 680 bales were to arrive, including 1,681 bales to spinners, 153 bales to shippers, and 97 bales to speculators. Also, 2,000 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, January, at 24⅝c.; 600 bales, basis Low Middling, February, at 25c.@25⅛c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, March, at 25¼c.; 400 bales, basis Low Middling, April, at 25⅝c.@25¾c.; 600 bales, basis Low Middling, April, at private terms; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, free on board at Mobile, at private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA's latest advices make the past week's receipts at the ports 103,500 bales. Of the week's business here, the same firm remark that "our market for the week has been quiet and heavy at declining prices, closing firmer and more active under the advance in gold. The total sales for the week have been 9,700 bales, including 2,747 bales to exporters, 5,683 bales to spinners, and 1,270 bales to speculators. The demand for future delivery has been less active and prices have declined for all the months. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been—for January, 700 bales at 24⅝c.@24¼c.; for February, 1,200 bales at 25¼c.@25⅝c.; for March, 600 bales at 25¼c.@25⅝c.; for April, 850 bales at 25⅝c.@26c.; for May, 550 bales at 25⅞c.@26⅛c.; for June, 100 bales at 26¼c.; and free on board at Charleston, 300 bales; for Mobile, 300 bales; for New-Orleans, 200 bales, all on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 6,353 bales; to Hamburg, 497 bales; to Bremen, 350 bales; total, 7,200 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 28,071 bales; to the Continent, 19,467 bales; total, 47,538 bales."

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | 24 |
| Good Ordinary | 24 | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| Low Middling | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ |
| Middling | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| Good Middling | 26 | 26 | 26⅜ | .... |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 4,398 |
| Receipts last week | 34,353 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 25,407 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 369,923 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 682,800 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 638,720 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 636,866 |
| Export clearances since our last | 1,934 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 158,576 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 321,854 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,479 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 338,557 |
| Estimated stock here | 55,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and depressed in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,650 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 25@$5 70; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 70@$6 25; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 70 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $4 65@$5 00 |
| Extra State | 5 25@ 6 25 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c. | 5 15@ 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 5 35@ 5 70 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 5 75@ 7 50 |
| Extra Genessee | 6 30@ 7 50 |
| Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri | 6 25@ 9 50 |

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at about previous prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 625 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 10@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 30@$5 50 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal continues in slack request at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 05@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very dull at $3@$3 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather better supply, and quoted off in price about 1c. ₱ bushel, on a limited movement, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 53; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 30, chiefly sound Amber at $1 28½@$1 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 21; No. 3 at $1 12@$1 15; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber State at $1 28@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed, lower and irregular, on a very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 02@$1 06 for inferior to prime Old Mixed Western, in store, 84c.@90c. for New do.; 92c.@97c. for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales 6,100 bushels. Barley rules quiet at drooping rates; sales have been quoted since our last of 13,500 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 08 and Canada West, part $1 25, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues slow of sale, at from $1@$1 27½ ₱ bushel. Oats have been very moderately inquired for at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@62c. for poor mixed to prime Western, in store and delivered; 63½c.@65c. for State; 57c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 41,638 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 5,910 bbls. Flour and 8,496 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 400 bbls. Flour for Para; 600 bbls. Flour for Bahia and Pernambuco, and 2,400 bbls. Flour, for Pernambuco.

*Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Jan. 10, 1870.*

| | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 3,423,028 | Barley | 349,900 |
| Corn | 591,903 | Malt | 85,405 |
| Oats | 1,310,935 | Peas | 12,179 |
| Rye | 63,289 | | |

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay continues in demand at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand and rather heavy, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c., ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 24 bales; exports, 1,584 bales.

LEATHER—has been quoted steady, but has been without notable activity. The day's receipts have been 7,291 sides.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in moderate demand and about 225 bbls. have been reported sold at from 75c.@79c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been neglected. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80¼c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

| | Per gallon. |
|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed | 28c.@32c. |
| Cuba, Clayed | 30c.@38c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades | 35c.@40c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades | 42c.@45c. |
| Porto Rico | 45c.@65c. |
| English Islands | 40c.@60c. |
| New-Orleans | 65c.@80c. |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less plenty, and has been in request on the advanced basis of $2 15@$2 20 for common to good Strained ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts have been 1,560 bbls.; export clearances, 1,847 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine have been in fair demand and held with more firmness, on the basis of 46½c.@47c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; receipts, 568 bbls.; sales, 200 bbls.; export clearances, 50 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally $3 50@$3 75. Resin, $2 15@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 80; Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading kinds, including Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 97½c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 80@83c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 40c.@41c.; Extra Refined Seal, $1@$1 02½.

PETROLEUM—Oil of all kinds has been offered less freely, and has been quoted rather firmer, though the demand has not been remarkably active. Crude has been quoted up to 16¾c.@17c. in bulk here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,350 bbls.; 20½c.@21c. for Crude, in shipping order; 20¼c. (nominally) for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia 450 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in moderate request and quoted stronger, with sales reported here of 2,750 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, chiefly at 31c., and 3,000 bbls. do., for January to March, at 31c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,250 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 30c.@30¼c.; 6,000 bbls. do., January to June, inclusive, at 31c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., March to May, inclusive, on private terms. The receipts of Refined here were 502 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,560 bbls. The export clearances have been 4,236 gallons and 1,200 cases. Standard White, in cans, has been in active demand, chiefly for export, within a range of from 36c.@38c., with sales reported of 10,000 cases Radiant at 38c.; and Prime White, 37c.@38c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in fair request and held firmly at 10c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17¼c., in cases, ₱ gallon. A sale of 1,000 cases, screw-nozzle, was made at 17¼c. ₱ gallon. Also 200 gallons, in superior packages, at 10¼c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, Crude Oil, in bulk, was quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c., for early delivery; 12½c., seller's option, all the year, and 16c., buyer's option, all the year; also Refined at 30¼c. for early delivery; 30¼c. for January and February; 30⅜c. for January to March; 31¼c. for first half of the year; 32¼c. for last half do., ₱ gallon, on a quiet market.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand, but the increased firmness of holders tended to check operations; sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., in lots, at $28 for Old Western Mess, $28@$28 50 for New Mess, and $27 50 for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, February, at $28 12½@$28 25 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in more request, at from 11c.@13c. for very inferior to strictly choice Western, and 13¼c.@13⅝c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats continue in limited demand at irregular rates; sales have been confined to equal to 70 pkgs. at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in slack demand at drooping rates; sales 115 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 14c.@14¼c., and Long Clear at 15c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in pretty fair request at well-supported prices; sales have been reported of 470 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 15¼c.@18c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 16⅜c.@16⅝c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅝c. for fair to strictly Prime Steam; also, 1,500 tierces Prime Western Steam, including for January, at 16¼c.; for February, at 16⅝c., and March, at 17c.@17¼c., seller's option, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $10@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., and $4@$10 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Tierce Beef is in better request, including New Prime Mess, at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 250 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at $31@$34 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in some demand, including State common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@46c., and Western, including prime, 20c.@28c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,453 pkgs. Cheese rules dull at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 1,375 boxes.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last. Messrs. E. T. DAY & CO. quote Deer thus: Guatemala, 49c.@50¼c.; Panama, &c., 45c.@49c.; Truxillo, &c., 43¼c.@44c.; Nicaragua, 41c.@41¼c.; Para, Maranham, &c., 49c.@50c.; Sisal, 47c.@47¼c.; Campeachy and Tabasco, 46¼c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@43c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 37½c.@39c.; Angostura, 31c., gold; Matamoras, 37c.@40c., currency. And Goat thus: San Luis, Zacatecas, Saltillo and Monterey, 220@275 lbs., 52½c.@56c.; San Luis, Zacatecas, Saltillo and Monterey, 190@210 lbs., 47¼c.@52c.; Vera Cruz or Puebla, 210@250 lbs., 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz or Puebla, average ₱ 100 skins, 170@200 lbs., 45c.@50c., gold; Other Mexican and Texas, 140@175 lbs., 40c.@50c.; Other Mexican and Texas, 100@135 lbs., 30c.@38c.; Curacoa, 170@200 lbs., 47c.@48c.; Curacoa, 100@160 lbs., 30c.@45c.; Payta, 160@200 lbs., 43c.@47c.; Buenos Ayres, 145@160 lbs., 45c.@50c.; Buenos Ayres, 90@140 lbs.; Cape, 310@400 lbs., 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 220@300 lbs., 30c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has shown rather more animation, chiefly in the line of refining grades at, however, less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,369 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9⅝c.@12¼c., chiefly 10¼c.@10⅝c.; 83 boxes Havana, 10¾c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅞c.@11⅛; very good to choice do. at 11⅜c.@12c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar 11¼c.@11⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, ranging from 13¼c.@14⅜c., as the extremes ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 193,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10⅜c., the latter for strictly Prime City; also 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15¼c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in pretty brisk request at advanced prices. Sales have been reported of 430 bbls. in lots, at $1 02½@$1 05 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 390 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 1,700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, at 4⅜d. ₱ bushel; 130 bales Hops, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 120 hhds. Tallow, part at 17s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 60 tons Heavy Goods, on private terms. For Havre or Antwerp, a North German bark, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, direct, a British bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Rio, a Norwegian bark, with a general cargo, on private terms. Market quiet and irregular.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

*Reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by David W. Lewis & Co., Commission Merchants.*

BUTTER—The receipts for the week were 9,091 pkgs.; exports are lighter, and there has been more trade at about last week's prices. We note sales of a few fancy Delaware Dairies at 43c., and a line of Chenango Dairies at 41½c.; good to fine lots of Fall Butter, in Welsh tubs, at 38c.@40c.; fine Welsh Dairies at 37c.@38c., and one Fancy Dairy at 40c.; also, one line fairish kind of Welsh Dairies at 30c.@33c. There is a little strictly fine Fall Butter—such as suitable to guarantee good enough for family use—selling to fancy trade at 45c.@47c. There is so little of such kind of Butter here that it is hardly quotable. Good lots of Canadian Butter are selling at 30c.@35c., while ordinary lots go begging at 23c.@28c. Good Rolls nicely put up, are inquired for, and sell quickly at quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Fall, half-firkin tubs | —@41 |
| Fine Fall, Welsh tubs | 40@45 |
| Fresh Fall Butter, in lots | 38@40 |
| Fresh Winter make | 33@35 |
| Delaware, Chenango, &c., dairies, firsts | 40@42 |
| Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., dairies, firsts | 38@40 |
| Fair to Good Dairy Butter | 30@35 |
| Low Grades State Butter | 25@28 |
| Canada Butter, fine | 33@35 |
| Canada Butter, fair to good | 25@28 |
| Western Butter, fine | 25@28 |
| Western Butter, fair to good | 18@22 |
| State, Canada and Western, Grease | 10@12 |
| Roll Butter, fine, in cloths | 28@32 |
| Roll Butter, fair to good | 20@22 |

CHEESE—The receipts for the week were 5,320 boxes; exports for the week, 2,726 boxes. There was a fair jobbing home trade and light exports. Higher gold and an advance to 70s. "on the other side" has given holders increased confidence, and the market closes firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York State Factories, Firsts | 17½@17¾ |
| New-York State Factories, Seconds | 16½@17 |
| New-York State Private Dairies, Firsts | 16½@17 |
| New-York State Private Dairies, Seconds | 15 @16 |
| New-York State Skimmed Cheese | 10 @14 |

EGGS—There is but few fresh Eggs arriving; they sell quick and at full rates. Limed are more inquired for, and prices are 1c.@2c. ₱ dozen higher. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jersey, State, and Pennsylvania, ₱ dozen | 42@45 |
| Canada and Western Eggs, ₱ dozen | 42@43 |
| Limed Eggs, ₱ dozen | 33@35 |
| Egg Oats, ₱ bushel | —@50 |

POULTRY—Turkeys and Chickens have been scarce all the week and prices are higher. Ducks are more plenty and sell well, owing to the high price of Turkeys. Geese are plenty and hard to sell, unless fat and handsome. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 20@23 |
| Chickens, ₱ lb | 17@19 |
| Ducks, ₱ lb | 18@20 |
| Geese, ₱ lb | 8@15 |

GAME—All kinds of birds are scarce and wanted. Venison is plentier and lower. Our law prohibits the sale of meat killed in this State after the 10th inst., and buyers are very cautious about buying. We quote:

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|---|---|
| Quail, ₱ doz | $2 50@$2 75 |
| Grouse, ₱ pair | 1 00@ 1 10 |
| Partridges, ₱ pair | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| Venison Saddles, ₱ lb | 16@ 18 |
| Venison, Whole Deer, ₱ lb | 13@ 14 |

BEANS—All kinds are in larger supply and dull. We do not change our quotations, but in order to make any large sales lower prices have to be taken. We quote:

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|---|---|
| Marrows, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs | $2 60@$3 00 |
| Mediums, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs | 2 20@ 2 35 |
| Pea, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs | 2 30@ 2 50 |
| Kidneys, ₱ bushel, 62 lbs | 3 00@ 3 25 |

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are in larger supply, and prices are weak and lower; the balance of the list are dull and lower. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, State | 10 @11 |
| Apples, Western | 9½@10½ |
| Apples, Southern | 9 @10 |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves | 9 @10 |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters | 7 @ 9 |
| Dried Peaches, peeled | 14 @19 |
| Blackberries, ₱ lb | 12 @12½ |
| Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb | 27 @28 |

GREEN FRUITS—There is good demand for Fancy Fruit, and prices are higher. Cranberries are quiet, but firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, selections, ₱ bbl | $4 25@$4 75 |
| Mixed lots, ₱ bbl | 3 50@ 4 00 |
| Apples, frosted and common lots, ₱ bbl | 2 00@ 3 00 |
| Cranberries, ₱ bbl | 11 00@13 00 |

POTATOES—When sound, sell well. Ordinary lots are dull and hard to sell. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peach Blows, white, ₱ bbl | $2 25@$2 50 |
| Peach Blows, red, ₱ bbl | 2 25@ 2 40 |
| Prince Albert, ₱ bbl | 1 75@ 2 00 |
| Buckeye, ₱ bbl | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| Jackson White, ₱ bbl | 1 50@ 1 75 |
| Common and frosted lots, ₱ bbl | 50@ 1 00 |

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

At Communipaw Market, this morning, the cattle were quite as good as those quoted last week, yet the average prices were fully ½c. ₱ lb. lower than on said sale days. Trade was lively and general satisfaction prevailed. The Texan cattle on sale also showed rather better handling than is generally the case with those same wild animals. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17½c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 16⅜c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb.; some Texans sold at 13c. ₱ lb. Highest price quoted, 17½c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 13c ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

J. H. DALBEY sold 64 Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; weight on an average 7¼ cwt.; also 17 Illinois tidy Cattle at 15½c. ₱ lb.; weight 6½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for ALEXANDER & CO., 229 Illinois; 64 of those were poor, light Cattle; the remainder of the lot were good; sold altogether from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt.; also sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 164 Texans at 13c. ₱ lb.; weight 6 cwt.; and again for same, 194 State Cattle, from poor to fair, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.; weight 6 cwt. B. MURRY sold 85 Illinois thin, poor Cattle at 13½c. ₱ lb., and a few tops of the lot at 16c. ₱ lb.; average weight 6 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for CONEY & MACPHERSON, 88 State Cattle, light and poor, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, for C. Q. BRIGGS, 140 State Cattle, from common to prime, 15c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight on an average 7¼ cwt. B. GILLETT sold 19 Ohios, common Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; also, 74 Illinois, mixed lot, from 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. CONEY & MACPHERSON sold 344 Illinois, from common to prime, from 14c.@17½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 to 9 cwt.; also, for W. W. MCILHENY, 154 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c., weight 6½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for A. KEUYERS, 297 Ohios, from fair to prime, from 15½c.@17½c. ₱ lb., weight from 7½ to 8 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HAUVER's weekly report of Sheep sold at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 10, 1870: 2,514 Sheep; price received, $14,148 97; prices ranging from 6c.@8¼c ₱ lb. BELLIS & PIDCOCK's weekly report of Sheep sold at Communipaw Yards: 13,499 Sheep; price received, $89,988 90; prices ranging from 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Sheep gone down in price from ½c.@¼c. ₱ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

MCBRIDE & BARTLETT's weekly report of Dressed Hogs for week ending Jan. 8, 1870: 1,507 Hogs, average weight 160 lbs., sold at $13 10 ₱ cwt.; Bacon Hogs, dressed, sold this morning at 13¼c. ₱ lb.; heavy Western-dressed Hogs sold at 13c. ₱ lb. Trade dull. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,768 head of horned Cattle, 2,422 Hogs, 4,860 Sheep; arrived in 152 cars. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 8, 1870: 2,355 head of horned Cattle, 2,255 Hogs, 18,486 Sheep; arrived in 236 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards for same week, 491 head of horned Cattle, 2,853 Hogs, 11,823 Sheep. CHAMBERLIN's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, weekly report for week ending Jan. 10, 1870: 1,071 Sheep, Wedders, from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Ewes from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.; 13 Beeves from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.; 32 fresh Cows from $70@$110 ₱ head; 90 milk Calves from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1870.


**Amusements this Evening.**

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
BUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, Davidge, and Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
ELVINA, SPITALFIELDS WEAVER, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Lingard and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TOM AND JERRY, IRISH OUTLAW, ROBERT MACAIRE, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN. Subject: "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.


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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The resignation of the French Ambassadors at London and Berlin is ascribed, in a private dispatch to Washington, to lack of sympathy with the new French Ministry. A change in the French War Department is anticipated....A demand for the arraignment of Baron HAUSSMANN, on what charge is not stated, has been made in the Corps Legislatif....The Government has resolved not to exempt LEDRU ROLLIN and TIBALDI from the amnesty....A quarrel of some fierceness occurred between Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE and ROCHEFORT, of the *Marseillaise*, and the Prince sent a note to the editor promising him, if he called, he would find the Prince at home. Yesterday afternoon two gentlemen called on the Prince in the name of PASCAL GRAUSSET, one of the editors of the *Marseillaise*, with a view to a hostile meeting. An altercation occurred and the Prince in a rage seized a revolver and fired twice, instantly killing one of the gentlemen, M. VICTOR NOIR. He then gave himself up to the authorities....A rumor prevailed in Paris of a *coup d'état* in Madrid on Sunday night. Señor E. MORTERO RIOS has been appointed Minister of Justice....A writer in the London *Daily News* replies to Sir CURTIS LAMPSON'S letter in the *Times*, and shows that five-twenties at 86 with exchange added, are really worth more than consols.

### CONGRESS.

The holiday recess ended, Congress reassembled yesterday. In the Senate, the greater portion of the day was consumed in discussing the question of the immediate admission of Virginia, which was brought up by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada. The debate was between the Republican members. Mr. SUMNER led the opposition, and Mr. STEWART the party favoring prompt admission. The debate was continued until 4 o'clock, without conclusion. Mr. ROSS, of , introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor in any one to sell war ships to a country which is at war with another country or colony with which we are at peace. Many other bills, resolutions and petitions were introduced—of no national importance, however.

In the House a quantity of new bills of more or less importance were introduced. The most important repeal the Bankrupt acts, establish a Board of Port Wardens in New-York, make a new apportionment of Representatives among the States, and amend the National Banking laws so as to authorize the establishment of free banks. The joint resolution providing for the admission of Virginia was introduced by Mr. BINGHAM, but no action was taken upon it. The appropriations for pensions and West Point were reported, and the one made the special order for Wednesday, and the other for Thursday. The bill to define the duties of pension agents was discussed, and pending a vote on a motion to recommit, the House adjourned.

### GENERAL.

The Spanish frigate *Isabel la Cattolica*, with one of the gunboats, entered Hampton Roads yesterday. The other gunboats, which had got separated from the frigate, were momentarily expected.

The Hudson River has again filled with ice from Albany to Poughkeepsie, and many vessels and tows are locked up. The ferry boat at Tivoli is frozen in in mid stream.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday at Nashville. Colonel BOLLING JORDAN, a member of the Convention of 1834, was temporary Chairman. Sixty-one delegates were present. A motion for a committee to draft some form of oath to be administered to the delegates was laid on the table. One member thought it would be proper to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but it was finally concluded that no oath was necessary. JOHN C. BROWN, formerly a General in the rebel service, was chosen permanent President.

A report has just been laid before the War Department from Captain C. W. RAYMOND, of the Engineer Corps, on the geographical position of Fort Yukon and the Yukon River and its tributaries, which shows the fort to be situated eighty miles within our territory. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company have accordingly been notified to cease trading to that point. Attention is called to the great mortality of the Indians from reckless exposure to severe climate.

The nomination of LORENZO SAWYER to be Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday.

The Senate yesterday, in Executive Session, referred the proposed treaty for the acquisition of San Domingo to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On Saturday nine of the crew of the *Miantonomoh* deserted at Boston, and four of them were arrested and sent on board again.

The North Adams (Mass.) Savings Bank was robbed by burglars on Sunday night of $8,000 in Government bonds.

The weather at Richmond, Va., yesterday was intensely cold.

The French Consul at Richmond, Va., AMEDIE SAVEAU, died on Sunday night of paralysis.

The New-Jersey Legislature meets to-day at Trenton. Telegraphic predictions are made that Mr. ROBINS, of Middlesex, will be chosen President of the Senate, and Mr. ABBETT, of Hudson, Speaker of the House.

The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate yesterday, among which were those of H. H. EMMONS, of Michigan, to be Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, *vice* S. L. WHITNEY, who declines, and Commodore JOHN ROGERS to be Rear-Admiral.

Counterfeits of the last issue of fifty-cent notes have been received in Washington, which are said to be better executed than any others yet made. The paper is inferior.

The Secretary of War has informed the Senate that the fund formed by the amounts paid by members of the Society of Friends, to be exempt from military service, amounts to more than $400,000, and has suggested its application to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

JAMES LEWIS COLLINS, a colored man, was sentenced to death on Saturday in Baltimore for the murder of ELISHA BANKS, also colored, in September last.

The Rhode Island Legislature met yesterday in Providence. The most important business of a national character is the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which has already passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House at an early date of the session.

The Maryland Legislature reassembles at Annapolis to-day.

The great bank in Montevideo, Uruguay, which recently suspended, has resumed business.

### LOCAL.

The discovery was made yesterday that Rev. HORACE COOK, the well-known pastor of the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, had eloped on the previous Friday evening in company with a school girl named MATTIE JOHNSON, daughter of one of the communicants of the church. The clergyman forsook a wife and son, leaving them in straitened circumstances.

The German Hospital Aid Society of this City held a quarterly meeting at the Steuben House last night, when it was reported by the Treasurer that the collections made by the Society from Sept. 20, when it organized, to Dec. 31 last, amounted to $1,256 55.

The German School Club, of the Sixteenth Ward, reorganized for the present year day before yesterday, and those of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards last night. The former elected nine, and the latter ten delegates to the General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City.

The Tammany Young Men's General Committee met last evening and organized for the coming year. JOEL A. FITHIAN, the former President, together with nearly all the old officers, were reelected.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but transacted no business bepond appointing the Standing Committees for the year.

### The Shipping Interest—Measures for its Relief.

The state of mind in which many people seem to be, about "the decline of American commerce," or more accurately of the American carrying trade, is becoming very curious. Everybody is agreed that it has declined and is declining, and that it ought to be revived. Everybody says, too, that the reason is that we cannot build ships as cheaply as Europeans. But here all agreement ceases, and we get into the region of the remedies, and the disorder which reigns in it is frightful. Mr. BOUTWELL called attention to the subject in Boston the other day, but his suggestion, though very simple, hardly seems of much practical value. It was that we should all "resolve" that the decline should not continue. This, we feel sure, everybody will do on receiving notice, but is it in any way superior to the *Tribune's* plan for restoring specie payments? After we have resolved, there will be no more American ships than before, and, even if we built them under the influence of the resolve, it appears plain that we could not use them. Cost will remain cost, and interest interest, no matter what our state of mind may be.

The latest light has been thrown on the subject by Mr. DUDLEY, the United States Consul at Liverpool, who, it is said, reports that wooden ships can be built far cheaper here than in England, though iron ships cost more. But this information, though we are much obliged to Mr. DUDLEY for sending it, leaves us much where it found us. Wooden ships, it is now well ascertained, cannot compete with iron ships, even if they can be built cheaper, for all sorts of reasons for which we refer the anxious inquirer to the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee. If we are to compete with foreigners at all, it must be with iron ships, and iron ships cannot be built more cheaply or run more cheaply by us than by Europeans, under the present system of taxation. It is, however, high time that people stopped moaning and groaning over the matter, and made up their minds to *do* something. We have more than once given reasons for thinking that the granting of subsidies would be the equivalent of doing nothing. Running steamboats by the aid of subsidies stands, as an economical measure, very much on the same footing as the keeping of farms by merchants for the purpose of supplying their own milk, and eggs, and butter and vegetables. It is pleasant, and amusing, no doubt, but it would be ridiculous to call it profitable. As far as the nation at large is concerned, it makes little difference how much we lose by the loss of the carrying trade, if the restoration of it is to cost a large annual sum out of the taxpayers' pockets, and nobody is to be the better of it but a few dozen shipowners.

But we sincerely hope there will be something done this Winter to try one of the other remedies—that is, the admission of shipbuilders' materials duty free, or else the admission of foreign-built ships to the American register. There are only these three things to choose from, and one of them must be chosen. American shipping is not going to be restored by a special interposition of Providence, or by the general progress of society, or by "the spirit of the age," or by "abuse of British Free Trade," or lectures at the American Institute, or by "resolving" that we ought to have more shipping than any Power on earth. Providence has done a great deal for the United States, but it has not exempted them from the operation of the ordinary economical laws. We must adapt our legislation to these, if we wish to succeed; we may be sure they will not be changed to suit our fancies. We should think, too, that if shipbuilders and shipowners are going to be favored in any way, everybody would feel the desirableness of doing it in a way that would remove them and their interests completely from the political arena at Washington. To add one more to the list of objects for which money has to be voted, would be to increase the corruption and extravagance and demoralization of legislators, which is now the great curse of the day. There is nothing to be gained, and much to be lost by collecting duties at the Custom House, on shipbuilding materials, and then transmitting them to the Treasury, and then taking them out of the Treasury by a Congressional vote, and handing them back to the shipbuilders in the guise of a subsidy. Indeed the whole arrangement is worthy of the dark ages. Of course if there be any line of oceanic communication necessary to the national interests, which is sure not to be opened, unless the Government pay for it, it ought to be paid for; but do not let us go into the business of running steamboats as a "fancy," as rich men sometimes breed Durham cattle or raise pears, on lines on which there are now as many steamers as can live. But, above all, let us do *something*.

The closing of the Novelty Iron Works is one of the warnings which are coming every day, that the longer we wait the more difficult and costly will the revival of the shipping interest be. Capital will soon have completely left it, the machinery be taken down, the workmen scattered or gone into other employments. A business, too, which requires so much capital is not easily restored, because capital is not easily withdrawn from channels in which it has once begun to flow. It has taken ten years of misfortune and folly to ruin the American shipping interest; we may be thankful if in the same space of time it is brought back to its old state of prosperity.

### What is to Become of Cuba?

Some time has elapsed since we submitted this plain question to the public, and events since then have done very little towards clearing away the difficulties which surround it. We have used the best opportunities for gaining information which are open to us, and the result of it all is that we can hear of no facts which prove that the insurrection is making any progress. On the other hand, it is worthy of note that some of the journals which have urged the Government to "recognize" Cuba are now rather ostentatiously proclaiming the total collapse of the struggle for independence. They profess to have obtained private information which leaves no doubt as to the accuracy of their news. But information of an exclusive kind from these particular sources is never decisive, and the only curious feature about the present statements is that they are made in opposition to the sentiments of the papers in which they appear.

These journals appear to be smarting under the sense of failure. But if they have failed it is more their own fault than that of the Government or the public. Are they sure that they have understood exactly what they wanted? "Belligerent rights for the struggling Cubans," some of them would answer. But that proves that they did *not* understand what they were asking for. If their demand had been complied with, the Spanish Government would have had the right to search every American vessel outside an American port for contraband of war. We exercised the same right towards British vessels after the recognition of the South, and, as everybody will recollect, numerous captures were made. It would have been quite impossible to have conveyed any aid to the insurgents in Cuba after belligerent rights had been conceded, for our own Government would have been rendered responsible for the depredations of any vessels which escaped—just as we are holding the British Government responsible for the escape of the *Alabama*.

The journals, therefore, which cried out for the recognition of Cuba were really doing all that lay within their power to injure the Cuban cause.

What besides this did they ask for? Cuba at any price? That would have been a very intelligible demand. But we do not believe that the mass of the people would have approved of the United States Government setting out to seize Cuba in defiance of all law, and as an open act of buccaneering. We should certainly have had to go to war with Spain—possibly have drifted into a foreign contest of even greater magnitude than that. But let us put this consideration aside and come to another point. Are the American people really anxious to have Cuba at all costs and hazards? It would, in the present position of affairs, bring with it another slave problem for us to settle. The slave-owners are certainly not prepared to give up their property without a struggle. CESPEDES has not been able, even if he is willing, to abolish slavery. Cuba and slavery would come to us hand in hand. No doubt we could decree the abolition of the institution. But would the planters be satisfied? Need we be eager to have another South to "reconstruct?"

By waiting patiently we believe we shall be much more likely to get Cuba—to get her honestly, and free from the blight of slavery. The Spanish Government wants money—a Spanish Government always does. Purchase is one way of obtaining the island. But there is still another. The intelligent Cubans are growing more and more to see that in amalgamation with the United States rests their best hope of a great future. They have had nearly enough of foreign rule. The tender mercies of the Spanish are ornel, and Cuba is rapidly gravitating towards this Republic. But the "filibustering" journals have frightened her back. They have succeeded in exciting a strong patriotic feeling in Spain, and in stimulating a determination on the part of the Cubans not to be "bullied" even into an advantageous alliance. Their line of advocacy has, in fact, been at once shortsighted and ruinous to their own cause. Their bluster has caused Spain to send out more troops to Cuba than she would have dreamed of dispatching if there had been less vaporing and threatenings going on in this part of the world. As for the journals which profess to be "Republican," and yet which have "dared" to express an opinion opposed to that entertained by the Government, their course is so abominable that we must hold them to be past all forgiveness. We have been given to understand lately by the *Tribune* that a journal which presumes to differ with the Administration on any point of public policy is faithless to its party—a new code of morality, it is true; but we have had many new codes from the same source before now. We only hope that the *Tribune* will not circulate any more such statements as it published on the 27th December—to the effect that the "Government will soon accord the rights of belligerents to the Cubans." That amounts to a clear conspiracy against the Government.

Cuba, as foreign observers besides ourselves plainly see, must eventually be an integral part of the United States. But we can wait. We could not steal her, and the insurrection is and has been too weak to warrant interference of any kind on the part of the Government.

### Virginia in Congress.

The delay in the admission of Virginia may humiliate that State and certainly does entail upon it cruel injustice; but it also operates injuriously upon the reputation and prospects of the Republican Party. Congress, in defining the conditions of restoration, exacted all the guarantees which could be reasonably required; and it virtually promised restoration as a result of compliance. The people of Virginia took the Administration and Congress at their word, and gave effect to the provisions of the Reconstruction acts with a heartiness and unanimity to which other portions of the South afforded no parallel. They ratified a Constitution which meets all the requirements of the time; elected a Governor who has nobly proved his fitness for the position, and a Legislature whose every member is eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and whose general moderation has been shown by the choice of Senators. So far as it is possible to judge of the good faith of a people by their acts, the Virginians are entitled to the credit of being thoroughly in accord with the principles of the Congressional policy and the purposes of President GRANT'S Administration. There would have been sagacity as well as justice in a prompt recognition of these facts by Congress. The President counseled quite as wisely for the future of the Republican Party in the State when he recommended its immediate admission, as for the welfare of the State itself.

It is too late now, perhaps, to talk of magnanimity, but there should be no further loss of time in undoing a great wrong and vindicating the integrity of Congress by conceding to Virginia the privileges its people have fairly, lawfully earned. They were promised full restoration to the Union as the effect of obedience to the law. They have done all the law enjoins, and done it in a spirit which cannot be too highly commended; and still Congress postpones the fulfillment of its pledge, which has become the equivalent of a great duty. There may be some inscrutable wisdom in the fierce strife of yesterday; but to the world it will look like the violation of plighted faith, and the infliction of an injustice which no personal or partisan consideration can for a moment justify.

### Suffrage in Missouri—Forward Steps.

The Message of Governor MCCLURG, of Missouri, contains one point of special political significance. It takes open ground in favor of enfranchising the blacks and of removing the disabilities of the disfranchised whites. But the Missouri *Democrat* assumes as it seems to us, a sounder position than the Governor's. Governor MCCLURG proposes that these two measures shall be submitted to the people of Missouri next Autumn: the enfranchisement of the excluded whites being, however, put as an issue for discussion in the elections, but the enfranchisement of the blacks being offered as a constitutional amendment. The *Democrat* proposes that the Republican Party, now dominant in the Legislature, shall put itself on record in this liberal policy before it reaches the people, by including the enfranchisement both of the blacks and the excluded whites in the same amendment; and, on the principle that "he gives twice who quickly gives," this last is an improvement even on the recommendation of the Message.

The "Border States," as we are still wont to term them, according to the phraseology of days when unhappily there *was* a hostile border, running straight through the Union, have naturally been among the last to forget the fierce hatreds of the war. In them brother was arrayed against brother, and father against son. A great gulf yawned between people of the same State, who espoused rival causes,—a gulf which it once seemed impossible, in our generation at least, to bridge. There have been no more venomous political contests since the war than those of the border States. In no part of the Union has society been more convulsed, or has it taken longer for the turbulent elements to become tranquil. As they were the main campaigning grounds in war, so in peace the political cauldron has in them seethed with greatest fury. As they were the scenes of bridge burnings and all the horrors of private or guerrilla warfare, so now in them "Kuklux Klans" and "Regulators" have committed their worst excesses.

All this we say, of course, not in any reproach upon the existing state of society, but by way of accounting for the fierceness of political feeling still prevalent. It was almost to be expected, for example, that partisanship should at first be more violent, vindictive and venomous in Virginia than in Florida; that "Unionism" should be less magnanimous in Tennessee and Missouri than in South Carolina; that even Maryland and Kentucky should be more surly and stubborn in "accepting the new situation" than North Carolina or Alabama. But we may take it to be a bright omen for the future that even the Border States are conceding something on all sides. In Virginia,—that Flanders of the rebellion,—the first fierce passion of radicalism is giving way to the broader national policy of magnanimity. And in Missouri it may be said with sure prophecy that the day of disfranchisement is nearly over.

Missouri suffered grievously from the civil war, and in no State were feuds between neighbors hotter. The "negro question" came up there at the very outset of the war, when, nearly nine years ago, FREMONT had command in St. Louis. We well remember, too, how even in those early days, the loyal men pledged a "terrible reckoning" to those who had left the State to join the Confederate armies, and how this pledge was renewed at each raid of PRICE and his men. Wholesale disfranchisements, confiscations, test oaths, and all the apparatus of political revenge, have indeed for a long time been in favor. But what we are glad to see is that now, "letting bygones be bygones," the dominant party in Missouri has quitted its purposes of revenge, and ranges itself side by side with the dominant party of the nation, in the policy of magnanimity.

The truth in the matter is a simple one—all the "guarantees" that can be got are contained in the Congressional plan of reconstruction and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. And as for Missouri, Governor MCCLURG'S own Message tells us that "there is no county in the State where organized resistance to the law exists, and where the Sheriff cannot procure a *posse* to aid in the enforcement of the laws." Even in the seven counties where the false registration of 1868 caused the vote to be thrown out, new registrations and new elections have been held with the most perfect order.

What more could be asked? On the other hand, as the St. Louis *Democrat* well explains, mere party discretion, as well as absolute justice, demands that the present Legislature shall put itself on the record in proposing the ballot alike to the excluded white and to the black. Next year, by the provision of limitation in the Constitution, the disfranchising provision may (upon the vote of a bare majority in the Legislature) become inoperative; and by that time the Fifteenth Amendment may have done for Missouri regarding the negro what she has not yet done for herself.

### How to Lighten the Income Tax.

Readers who are gifted with memories must have noticed that two of our arguments against the total and summary abolition of the income tax have been quietly evaded by writers on the opposite side of the question. In the first place, the *Tribune*, which opposes the reduction of taxes, has not shown how the Government is to make up the deficiency of fifty millions which the repeal of the income tax would cause. In the next place, we have not been informed what other tax could be substituted which would be attended with less hardship to the poorer classes. The *Tribune* cries out in one breath' "Abolish the Income Tax, *but* do not reduce Taxation." But it does not explain how this stroke of financial genius can be accomplished; and it can only keep its two inconsistent crochets going, by slipping one behind its back while it holds the other out for our inspection. The juggler who keeps three balls in the air all at once is very clever, but he is not a heaven-born financier.

Whenever taxation is reduced, it would be foolish and improvident to take *all* the load off one back. Let the relief be general, and reach as many homes as we can possibly contrive to make it. There is, indeed, one great and palpable injustice attending the income tax, and we have always been in favor of having it redressed. We refer to the uniformity of the impost in its application to incomes. No one can fail to see the hardship of taxing the man who derives his earnings from a precarious trade or profession, or from investments in business, in the same proportion as you tax the receipts from realized property of any kind. The clerk, the laborer, the lawyer, the doctor, depend for a subsistence on a source which may fail them at any moment. They have no independent capital. Stop their work, and you at once stop their supplies of the necessaries of life. Yet these and corresponding classes of *working* men have hitherto been taxed at the same rate as the millionaire. Each paid five per cent. on his income. The millionaire had the most to pay—so much the better for him. But the smaller the income, the greater is the hardship of having it taxed on one uniform scale. Property which is beyond reach of peril, which is safely laid by as a reserve, and is not affected by the varying fortunes of the hour, ought to be more heavily taxed than the uncertain earnings of the laboring or professional man. Sickness, and a thousand other contingencies, may at any time suspend the income of the latter class, while the former have none of these commonplace reverses to fear.

The President recommends a three per cent. income tax all round. It would, in our opinion, be at once a wiser and a fairer policy to charge two per cent. on incomes derived from precarious sources, and three per cent. on incomes drawn from realized property. The relief to every man who lives upon what he earns would be very great. In his case it would amount to three per cent. on the present rate. The rich man would pay two per cent. less than he does at present. He would have no ground of complaint. If, in combination with this measure, there could be a careful revision of the existing "limitations" and "exemptions," the income tax would not only be rendered more tolerable, but far more productive, in proportion to the assessment. Upon no equitable ground can the wholesale and unrestricted deduction of rent from taxable income be defended. There should be a line drawn somewhere. A thousand dollars is probably the outside amount which any man ought to be at liberty to deduct from his income in consideration of rent alone. It would be only reasonable to enable him to claim exemption on account of any sums paid for fire or life insurance, since such exemptions act as direct encouragements to thrift, and ultimately are a saving to the public purse. This concession could safely be made if some other loopholes were stopped up. Through several of these loopholes men now manage to drag the whole of their incomes. Reduce the tax, and make it more strictly equitable, and you lessen the temptation to defraud the Government. But the total withdrawal of the tax would be an injustice to the general body of taxpayers, especially to the poorer class, who would be practically told that they need not expect relief until their wealthy neighbors had been thoroughly and carefully accommodated.

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The friends of the Republican Party throughout the country will rejoice over the reunion of the Republican General Committee of this City, which was accomplished last evening in the most orderly manner imaginable. The rock upon which the split of the previous meeting took place—the matter of contested seats—had, meanwhile, been removed, the disputants agreeing in caucus to pass the adjudication of their cases to a Special Committee of seven, whose report should be made to the parent body two weeks hence, subject to appeal. The differences having thus been amicably adjusted, but little remained to be done at the formal gathering of last evening. General JOHN COCHRANE was chosen permanent Chairman, and the cordiality with which the announcement of his election was received gave token of the unanimity of the Committee, while it promised happily for the future. Now that the union has been effected after so long a strife, let us hope that serious efforts to recover lost ground in this City will be commenced at once, and that we shall hear no more of unpleasant differences in the councils of the party in this City.

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The University of Michigan is young but vigorous. Supported by the State, it has been American in its aims, its aspirations and its efforts, and the broad and liberal views which have ever marked its management, have placed it during the brief thirty years of its existence in a position second to no other in the land. Indeed, Professor HEDGE in an address before the Alumni of Harvard in 1866, declared that it was the only seminary in the country whose liberal scope and cosmopolitan outlook satisfy the idea of a great university. At a meeting of the Regents last week, however, they voted that its scope was still too limited and its outlook not quite cosmopolitan, and with but one dissenting voice declared that no rule exists in any of the University statutes for the exclusion of any person who possesses the requisite literary and moral qualifications. This, of course, opens wide the doors to the admission of women as students on an equal footing with men, and Harvard and Yale, which have so long hesitated on the brink, will have an opportunity to observe the effect on those who have plunged boldly in.

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Our present fractional currency has no friends. It is small, flimsy, dirty, and altogether disagreeable. The people use it because they are compelled to use it, and they growl hourly at the necessity. Congress would do well, therefore, to give some consideration to the recommendation of the Director of the Mint, that small silver coins be issued at once, without waiting for the resumption of specie payments. He suggests that, while the present weight be reduced, the coins be of equal purity, and that they be issued to a limited amount, adequate to supply the real wants of the community. The reduction in weight, by reason of which the coins would not intrinsically be worth quite their face value, would counteract any disposition to hoard or export them, while it would not render them unacceptable as a legal tender to a limited amount—say $3 or $5. At any rate, they would be a most acceptable change to a people which has endured so long and so patiently the vile paper substitutes we have had for the past half dozen years and more.

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The notification that the Russian Exposition is not to be international suggests various interpretations. There may be wisdom in disallowing comparisons, which may not tend to exalt the world's opinion of Russian products and manufactures, though we, who believe in competition, doubt it. Then the Czar may not be altogether so cordial with foreign nations, our own included, as some would have it believed. Then, again, there is a great deal of curiosity among foreign nations as to the real strength and resources of the Russian Empire, which it might not be convenient to satisfy, especially in view of rumored alliances, triple or otherwise. And lastly, the Emperor may feel that the time has arrived for a sort of national taking stock, with a view of accelerating social development. The United States, however, has none but good wishes for the Russian Exposition, and is perfectly satisfied to wait for another opportunity of showing what can be done, and is done, on this side, for the advancement of human skill, industry and happiness.

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Steam power in ships, as was shrewdly predicted by Lord STANHOPE seventy years ago, has done away with the old naval supremacy of England; and other agencies are tending to level still more the pretensions of the maritime Powers. Our English correspondent tells us of a new artifice which will make the strongest iron-clads in the British Navy, or in any navy, as vulnerable as the three-deckers of the *Agamemnon* days. It is a torpedo, something in the shape of a sword fish, which, being swiftly propelled under water, with its charge of nitro-glycerine or dynamite, can shatter any iron ship it touches. The invention comes from an Austrian, who in this way would supply the naval deficiency of his country. As he has not named it, let him call it "Peacemaker;" for certainly no prudent people would think of going to war against such a terrible piece of chemistry, by sea or land.

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One of the alarm cries attending Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish Church movement, was that the English Church would be the next point of attack by that irreverent Premier. But the English Church seems as if it was about to save him the trouble of disestablishing it, by voluntary disbandment. Dr. TEMPLE is consecrated, and nine Bishops "protest," which would seem to indicate that the Peers spiritual will not be a very united band of brethren. Then, religious partisanship in various forms is becoming more and more violent, among clergy and laity alike. The Ritualists, the moderate High Churchmen, the Broad School and the Infidel School, are all hating each other with the utmost heartiness, and taking their several ways. If this process of segregation continues, there will not be much of the original formation left before long. Perhaps, however, it is but the natural stage before the adoption of the voluntary principle, by national agreement to disagree. Certainly, a house divided against itself can no more stand in this case than in any other; and it is said that a very large proportion of the Episcopal clergy feel this already, and, indeed, welcome the foreshadowings of change. The last decade witnessed many wonderful things. Will this new one strike from the titular honors of the Crown that "Fidei Defensor" which has appertained to it since the days of "Bluff King Hal?"

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Some writers of the American Press have not yet, apparently, learned the first rudiments of decency and humanity. A paper published in Ohio described recently a "remarkable scene" which "transpired" in a cemetery in its immediate neighborhood. In that sensational style which some seem to think a primary requisite for an enterprising newspaper, it related how a young girl, overcome by grief, fell fainting upon the grave of her brother, and told, with all the embellishments deemed necessary, how difficult it was to restore her to consciousness. And this paper added, apologetically, that it was "unable to learn her name." We submit that this was not a subject fit for the mention of names,—that it was not a subject fit for mention at all. Such private griefs ought to be sacred; and any American journalist who alludes to them in the public prints is untrue to the dignity of his profession, and tends to bring upon it deserved disgrace and condemnation.

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The exploit of Lord WILLIAM BERESFORD, in smashing things generally in an English barroom, seems like history repeating itself. There are some who imagined that the "gentleman of the old school," such as BULWER depicts in his *Pelham*, was extinct. And old people who remember how the late Marquis of WATERFORD would parade a procession of open carriages, filled with coalheavers, sweeps and fiddlers, all drinking and all drunk, through the streets of London, varying the performance with utterly demolishing one or two public houses, and then paying for the damage, will lift up their eyes at this new development. This son of the defunct Marquis "follows after" his father, it is said—it runs in the family. The trait is doubtless amiable, but may be thought inconvenient. At all events those "low fellows," the Radicals, have a new incident with which to point the moral of their "seditious" harangues.

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The Board of Overseers of Harvard College have made a move in the right direction. They have voted that it is expedient to bestow the degree of Master of Arts only upon examination or thesis, or as a reward for acknowledged literary or professional attainments. There is no reason in the world why a college graduate should receive this degree, merely in consideration of the payment of a small fee, without regard to his course of study and attainments during the three years which he has passed since his graduation. In earlier times, when all college graduates pursued, or were understood to pursue, one of the three liberal professions, the case was different. But now, when he is almost as likely to devote himself to the shop, the farm or the—we had almost said, workhouse—as to the law, physic or divinity, there should be some inquiry made whether he has indeed become master of one of the liberal arts. If now Harvard would only be more chary in the bestowal of the higher honorary degrees, other American colleges might be induced to follow its good example. And yet it might be otherwise, for many of the "fresh-water colleges" at least show that they rely much upon getting "richer by degrees."

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It is, perhaps, not so generally known as it should be, that while the question of public libraries is much discussed elsewhere, the Congressional Library has been steadily augmented until it has become a very valuable collection of literature in all branches. The report of the Librarian, Mr. A. R. SPOFFORD, shows an aggregate of 185,227 volumes accumulated up to Dec. 1, of which 26,936 belong to the law department. These figures are exclusive of pamphlets and unbound periodicals. The increase during the past year was 11,262 volumes, including 6,180 purchased. The items of publications received under the Copyright laws of the United States during 1869 is interesting, as showing the rate of development, in the way of publishing American works. There were received 1,831 copyrighted volumes of books, 1,943 pamphlets and periodicals, 2,420 pieces of music, 423 engravings and photographs, and 63 maps. That very important addition to the library, a printed catalogue, has at length been completed. Mr. SPOFFORD recommends that the public be permitted to use the library in the evening as well as in the daytime, and further that the libraries of the Departments be consolidated with it, both which suggestions have very much to commend them.

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We are requested by Mr. W. E. DODGE to state that the reports of a wedding on Thursday last, at his house in Madison-avenue, which have been printed in two journals of this City, are entirely without foundation. No such wedding took place. "The story," says Mr. DODGE, "is fictitious from beginning to end."

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Mr. IRA D. WARREN sends us another letter, together with notes of the case of HENRY D. PALMER *vs.* ROBERT M. DEWITT, tried before Justice GARVIN. Mr. WARREN is on a wrong scent. The case to which we referred is not the one he appears to think, nor was Justice GARVIN the Judge before whom it was heard.

### Gossip About Connecticut Politics.

*From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 10.*

The Spring campaign is already the subject of gossip and candidates are talked over. It is universally agreed that Governor JEWELL will again head the Republican ticket and, few doubt, lead it to victory. His great popularity is conceded by his opponents, who frankly admit he will be a difficult man to beat. The absence of Lieutenant-Governor WAYLAND, in Europe, leaves the second place on the ticket to be filled. For this, Mayor FITCH is spoken of favorably in many quarters. He would certainly add strength to the ticket, and New-Haven is entitled to the nomination. The while even a victory would not advance them so early in the race. It is, therefore, understood that he waives the nomination which he could undoubtedly have if he desired it. We think this course shows political sagacity. Our Democratic friends are thus in quest of a candidate. Mr. NATHANIEL WHEELER, of Bridgeport, is spoken of, but it is questionable whether he would accept a nomination. He has many of the elements of popularity, and is a gentleman of ability and the highest character. Mr. WM. H. BARNUM is also discussed, and as he has a seat of the State officers will probably not be changed, since they have all performed their duties faithfully. Till within a week or so it was supposed ex-Governor ENGLISH would try his chances again. We now understand, however, that his best friends do not think it advisable that he should come forward. As he is a possible candidate for the Presidential nomination in '72, they urge that he has nothing to gain and might injure his prospects by coming forward this Spring. It is, they admit, at best very doubtful whether he would not be defeated, and a defeat at this time would damage his chances as a Presidential candidate, seat in Congress to fall back upon might accept. Mr. R. D. HUBBARD, of Hartford, and Mr. JULIUS HOTCHKISS, of Middletown, are pressed in some quarters. Mr. HUBBARD would in some respects be a strong candidate, but he is understood to be averse to political life. The great objection to Mr. HOTCHKISS is, that he is strenuously and conscientiously opposed to using money for political purposes. This fact, so honorable to him in every way, has already been used against him. For the second place on the ticket Mr. A. E. BURR, of Hartford, is pressed. The campaign will hardly be a very exciting one.

# TELEGRAMS.

## Prince Pierre Bonaparte and Rochefort's Journal.

## The Bearer of a Challenge Murdered by the Prince.

## Surrender of the Murderer to the Authorities.

## Political Acrimony in the Corps Legislatif.

## GENERAL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

### EUROPE.

**A Tragic Affair in Paris—A Second, Bearing a Challenge, Shot and Killed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte—M. Ollivier and the Opposition—An Excited Discussion in the Chamber.**

PARIS, Jan. 10—Evening.—A quarrel has arisen between Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE and the writers of the *Marseillaise*, in consequence of a bitter and slanderous attack made in that paper on the Prince. The latter has sent a note to HENRI ROCHEFORT, editor of the *Marseillaise*, closing with these words: "I reside at No. 59 Rue d'Auteuil; and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." This afternoon MM. FONVIELLE and VICTOR NOIR, of the editorial staff of the *Marseillaise* ROCHEFORT'S journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE as seconds to a contemplated duel between the Prince and PASCAL GROUSSET, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged, and, seizing a revolver fired twice upon his visitors. One of the shots took effect in the body of VICTOR NOIR, killing him instantly. The tragedy causes great agitation in the city. Prince BONAPARTE has delivered himself up to the authorities....M. OLLIVIER addressed the Corps Legislatif to-day. He declared that the Ministers considered it their first duty to communicate with the Legislature. A long discourse was not necessary, their intentions being well known. The Ministry had the confidence of the Sovereign, and they asked for that of the Chambers. They hoped that a policy of conciliation would prevail, and that all would aid in the work of establishing a national Government adapted to the requirements of the nation and likely to insure liberty without license....Subsequently during the session of the Chamber, Deputy GAMBETTA demanded information as to the whereabouts of the soldiers who had been punished for attending political meetings. General LEBEUF, the Minister of War, replied censuring all soldiers who disobeyed orders, but asserting with emphasis his conviction that the army would be faithful against revolution. The speech of the Minister of War led to an acrimonious debate, Deputies GAMBETTA and JULES FAVRE opposing M. OLLIVIER, who took up the affair and defended the Minister. M. GAMBETTA declared that the breach between OLLIVIER and the Opposition never could be repaired. After a very excited discussion, the Chamber adjourned....It is reported that General LOUIS-JULES TROCHU is to replace General LEBEUF as Minister of War....It is certain that the party of the Left have joined with other parties in demanding the arraignment of Baron HAUSSMANN....The Government has decided to allow LEDRU-ROLLIN, TIBALDI, and others, to avail themselves of the amnesty recently granted for political offences....The *Moniteur* to-day, states that after the 10th of May next, the privileged admission of cotton fabrics into France as temporary importations will cease....The merchants of Bordeaux held an excited meeting last week at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted, denouncing the commercial treaties, and protesting against the abolishing of restrictions on importations in foreign bottoms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It is said in a private dispatch from Paris, the resignations of the French Ministers at London and Berlin were owing to a want of sympathy with the new French *regime*. Mr. DARTAS, recently Minister from Portugal to the United States, has been transferred in that capacity to Brussels.

**A Reply to Sir Curtis Lampson's Sneers—Five-Twenties vs. Consols—Affairs in Spain.**

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A writer in the *Daily News* to-day, reprobating Mr. LAMPSON'S sneers at American credit, recently published in the *Times*, proves that by the difference in exchange the United States Five-twenty Bonds at 86 are really higher in price than British Consols at 92.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Señor E. MONTERO RIOS, recently Under Secretary of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Justice, *vice* Señor O. ARDANAZ, resigned....The oath of office was administered to the new Ministers last night by the Regent....The Cortes will reassemble to-morrow....Additional election disturbances are reported in some provincial towns.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A rumor is current in this city that a *coup d'etât* was made at Madrid last night.

### ALBANY.

**Illness of Speaker Hitchman—The Chairmen of Committees.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Speaker HITCHMAN has been quite ill for the last twenty-four hours with an attack of dysentery. He is better, however, this evening, and, it is said, will be in his place to-morrow and announce the Assembly Committees. The following Chairmanships are reported to be definitely settled: Frear, of, New-York, on Cities; Fields, of New-York, on the Judiciary; Kiernan, of New-York, on Commerce and Navigation; Jacobs, of Kings, on Ways and Means; Moseley, of Kings, on Internal Affairs; Patrick, of Chemung, on Railroads; Bamler, of Erie, on Canals; Decker, of Richmond, on Privileges and Elections. In the Senate, Lord will be Chairman of Finance; Hardenbergh, of Canals; Tweed, of Municipal Affairs; and Genet, of Railroads.

### CANADA.

**The Red River Rebellion—Disturbance of Religious Service in Montreal.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Fort Abercrombie, Jan. 5, *via* St. Cloud, Jan. 10, says: "Advices received to-day from Red River state that the Canadians taken prisoners have not been sent across the lines but are yet in jail. Dr. SCHULTZ has been caught and is made to carry water for the rest of his companions, with a yoke about his neck. The people are bitter against Governor SMITH, of the Hudson Bay Company. They allowed Father THIBAULT, who is said to be indorsed with authority from Rome, to come in, but he is kept under guard, and is not permitted to talk to the half-breeds. DE SALABERY was refused permission to come on with Dr. THUPPER'S daughter and Captain CAMERON, returning with the Canadian surveying party, who went up last Summer. He did great harm to the Canadian cause by his imperious and overbearing manner to the half-breeds. Canadians, also, on the Thunder Bay road were very haughty with the half-breeds.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—Rev. Mr. CHINIQUY, who preached in the French Congregational Church last night, was frequently interrupted by yelling from without and hooting within the building, and would have been offered personal violence had not the Police taken him home.

**Release of the Steamer Anna at Charleston.**

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The steamer *Anna*, which was seized on last Wednesday by the United States Marshal, at the instance of the Spanish Consul, was released this morning, a motion to that effect having been made by the counsel for the steamer, with the concurrence of the United States Attorney, as nothing was found to substantiate the charge of violation of the Neutrality laws. The *Anna* leaves for Nassau to-night.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

**Mr. Boutwell's Theory for the Necessity for a Loan—A Lecture by the Secretary in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Secretary BOUTWELL to-night delivered a lecture for the benefit of the charity fund of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, at Lincoln Hall, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen. He traced the history of the country at length, showing that resistance to tyranny and love of freedom was characteristic of the colonists and that the general spirit of the people found expression in the declaration of American independence. He asserted that the student of history will find an intimate connection between the rejection of so much of the original draft of that declaration as denounced the slave trade and the attempt to dissolve the Union in 1860 and 1861. Independence was inevitable. It came and secured equality to the colonies as States, in full recognition of the American Union and its rightful position among the nations of the world. The civil war was alike inevitable. It came and secured freedom and equality to the citizen. A nation is not independendent in the largest and best sense unless she is comparatively free of debt. This statement suggests the only remaining difficulty in our country's path. At the close of the Revolutionary war the interest-bearing debt of the country was about $75,000,000, or $25 to each person. The present interest-bearing debt of the United States can be put at about $2,100,000,000, and it is not unreasonable to estimate the present population of the country at 42,000,000. The debt, therefore, averages $50 for each person. It is safe to assume also, that the property of the country in proportion to its population, estimated at its gold value, is more than three times as great as it was in 1780, or 1790 even. The result is that at the former period the debt was eight and three-tenth per cent., while at the present time it is only five per cent. of the property of the country. I cannot doubt that it was as difficult for Mr. JEFFERSON'S Administration and for the people of the country to reduce the debt during his term at the rate of three and a half million per annum, as it is for us to reduce the debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. From 1801 to 1809 the country was subjected to all the taxation which those in power dared to impose, for the reduction of the debt was a leading feature of Mr. JEFFERSON'S policy. Our condition at the present time is peculiar. The Treasury is free from embarrassment, and we have no occasion to borrow a dollar. Provision can be easily made for the payment of the Ten-forty Bonds, amounting to $194,000,000, in 1874, when they will be first redeemable, or they may be postponed for thirty years more, as the public interest may require. The amount of $283,000,000, due in 1881, can be paid at maturity. The proposition for a new loan has one purpose, and one only—the reduction of the interest account—and if we cannot be accomplished, we have no occasion to intrude upon the markets of the world. Our power to place a new loan at reduced rate of interest is, in my opinion, wholly dependent upon the magnitude of our surplus revenue. Nothing but the menace of payment will induce the holders of six per cent. bonds to surrender them, and accept a bond bearing a lower rate of interest. If you reduce the revenue, so that it is barely adequate to meet the necessary expenses and the accruing interest, the holders of five-twenty bonds will resolutely resist every effort to induce them to accept a lower rate of interest. Our net interest account, excluding Pacific Railway bonds, is $125,000,000. The Government has already bought $90,000,000 of its own bonds, the interest on which is paid to the Treasurer, leaving our actual interest at about $120,000,000 The reduction of the interest account $15,000,000 a year will enable us, if we choose to make this the basis of a sinking fund to pay the principal of the interest-bearing debt, in thirty-five years, if we reduce our revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government and the amount needed to pay the interest at the present rate—that is to say, a saving of $18,000,000 annually in the amount of interest will in thirty-five years, with the accumulated interest, be equal to the bonded debt of the United States. Ought there then, in the presence of such a possible advantage to be any doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining our revenue at a higher rate for one or two or even three years if necessary. With a large revenue for three years, the result is surely accomplished in one way or the other. If the public accept the new bond at a lower rate, the question is settled in favor of the Government; if they decline opportunity, the revenues will liquidate the principal of the debt and the interest will disappear proportionately. In either case the country succeeds. If, however, we at once reduce the revenue till they are sufficient for ordinary expenses, pensions and interest on the public debt, and the public creditors shall consequently refuse to receive a new bond at a lower rate of interest. What will be the condition of the country thirty-five years hence? It will have paid $4,300,000,000 of interest upon the public debt and the entire principal will then be unpaid. Again, I say, it is not sufficient for a nation that it is politically independent of foreign or hostile powers. It is not sufficient that the people are all citizens, that they are free and equal, or even that political power is in their hands. To all these must be added national, financial independence. This America has not. This she cannot have have until she diminishes perceptibly her public debt and renders its payments certain within a generation. I dare not cite examples, but the nations are many that are crippled in their policy and retarded in the development of their industries by the magnitude of their debts. Their example should be a warning to us. The public debt is the only serious result of the war of any considerable magnitude now remaining; but it is a result so serious as to demand some present sacrifices for the future public good. They are sacrifices, however, which will not interfere with the general prosperity of the country; nor is the exigency so exact as to leave us without the opportunity of relieving from time to time those interests that are most heavily burdened. On the one hand by courage and the manful acceptance temporarily of a burden, intolerable, no doubt, but not insupportable, we secure the permanent prosperity and financial independence of the country. On the other hand, if we shrink from the task and the duty, may I not say of mastering these difficulties at once, we increase the aggregate burdens of taxation, and leave another generation the completion of a work which should have been exclusively our own.

Mr. BOUTWELL was applauded and congratulated on the conclusion of his lecture.

### ALASKA.

**Report on the Geographical Position of Fort Yukon—The Yukon River and its Tributaries.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—General SHERIDAN has submitted to the Secretary of War a report from Captain CHARLES W. RAYMOND, of the Engineer Corps on the Yukon River, Alaska, made in accordance with special orders from General WHIPPLE, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific. The letter of instructions to Captain RAYMOND required him to determine the geographical position of Fort Yukon, and also obtain such information as practicable concerning the resources of the Yukon and its tributaries, and the number and disposition of the native tribes on or in the vicinity, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the amount of trade carried on by the Hudson Bay Company within our territory, reporting more particularly upon the amount of goods brought by them from British territory, and finally to report upon the number and condition of the public buildings at Michaelovski. Observations for latitude were made, and by rough field computation Fort Yukon was found to be about eighty miles within our territory. In accordance with the directions of the Treasury Department the agents of the Hudson Bay Company were notified of the fact and directed to cease trading at the post. During the journey considerable information concerning the Indian tribes was collected which furnishes data for constructing a map of that part of the country more reliable than any heretofore prepared. The Yukon River is described as to breadth and length, the third largest river in the world. With reference to the resources of Alaska, Captain RAYMOND says, agriculture is not among them. The timber of the Yukon is small and of poor quality. It is possible valuable minerals may be found on the tributaries of the river. Enormous quantities of fish are found in the northern river, but furs are the great resource of northern Alaska. In concluding the report attention is called to the prevalence of disease and mortality among the Indians, which is so serious as to threaten the extinction of many tribes. Their reckless exposure to the severity of the climate is the principal cause. These facts are alarming, for without the assistance of the Indians the profitable prosecution of the fur trade is impossible.

**Five Children Burned to Death.**

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—A small house, occupied by HENRY DE CARISSIN, a Frenchman, was burned last night. Five of his children perished. His wife, with two children, escaped, and another child was thrown from a window and had its leg broken.

**Governor Alcorn Dictating Terms to the Government.**

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special correspondent says: "Governor ALCORN refuses to be installed until the State is admitted to the Union. The Legislature will meet, and ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, elect United States Senators, and then adjourn until after the admission of the State."

### TENNESSEE.

**The Constitutional Convention at Nashville—An Ex-Rebel General Elected Permanent President.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The Constitutional Convention assembled at the Court House in Nashville at 12 o'clock to-day. The Convention was called to order by Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, who read the proclamation from Governor SENTER announcing the vote for and against the Convention, and stating the Convention had been called by the people, the vote being 50,520 for, and 10,000 against. Colonel BOLLING JORDAN, a member of the Convention of 1834, was appointed temporary Chairman, and S. S. HOUSE, of Williamson County, temporary Secretary. Sixty-six delegates were present.

Mr. BAXTER, of Knox County, proposed the appointment of a committee of three to draw and suggest the oath to be taken by the delegates.

After further discussion Mr. BAXTER'S motion was laid on the table.

JOHN C. BROWN was unanimously elected permanent President, having been nominated by JOHN NETHERLAND. JAMES F. LINCOLN was also nominated but withdrew.

Mr. BROWN on taking the chair made a brief speech, conservative in its tone.

THOMAS E. S. RUSWAND was chosen principal Secretary; THOMAS JONES, Assistant, and ELIHU STEWART, Doorkeeper.

Mr. BROWN was a General in the Confederate Army.

### SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

**Arrival of the Alaska—$20,530 in Treasure.**

The steamship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall Jan. 1, reached this port yesterday. She brings the treasure referred to in the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

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|---|---|
| Fred. Probst & Co. | $19,000 |
| James McNider | 930 |
| S. L. Isaac & Asch | 600 |
| Total | $20,530 |

**Miscellaneous Intelligence from Chili, Peru, Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Lameña*, Commander BLOOMFIELD, from South American ports, arrived at this port on the 29th ult.

CHILI.

News from Santiago is to the 10th ult. Another fire of a similar magnitude to that of the 17th of November broke out in Santiago on the 6th ult., from the building of the Hotel Ingles. It damaged to a serious extent the neighboring warehouses. In suppressing this fire several of the firemen were injured. Most of the property damaged was partly insured. Later, on the same night, other fires broke out elsewhere, but by dint of exertion were speedily extinguished....The bark *Mist*, of Boston, laden with coal, was, on the 7th December, totally destroyed by fire in this port.

PERU.

The Government had not rescinded the contract with the DREYFUSS BROTHERS. Notwithstanding the strong efforts used against them, DREYFUSS BROTHERS will uninterruptedly enjoy all its privileges until the question be submitted to the next Congress....Two fine British ships, the *Star of Brunswick* and the *Prince Rupert*, owned by the firm of MORAN, GALLOWAY & Co., of Liverpool, were detained since the 1st of June last, on a charge of being overloaded, and consequently not seaworthy, in spite of reports of surveyors from British and American men-of-war to the contrary. This action on the part of the Peruvian Government will doubtless involve the country in serious trouble with Great Britain. The whole affair appears to be a complicated one....From the Guañape Islands intelligence has been received of the total destruction by fire of the English ship *Mirella* on the 11th inst. She had already taken on board 1,000 tons of guano. Also from these islands we hear of the death of Captain CHURCHILL, of the English ship *George Peabody*, who, while on a shooting excursion to the northern group, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**Theatrical.**

MR. FECHTER'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

Niblo's Garden was crowded last night, almost to suffocation, by an audience eager to assist at the first appearance in America of Mr. CHARLES FECHTER. Curiosity is even a stronger passion with our theatre-goers than with those of other nations, and first nights, while, consequently, almost always numerously attended here, are not always fair exponents of ensuing engagements. The occasion we chronicle, however, probably will prove to be such. Great satisfaction at all events was exhibited, and much of it appeared to be of a genuine character. Mr. FECHTER and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERQ were repeatedly called before the curtain and hailed with every manifestation of delight. "Ruy Blas," at least in its earlier scenes, is one of the most weighty and laborious dramas of its school, but it lightens and gains in interest as it progresses, and the popular elements developed in the second act increase in scope and force to the close. Real enthusiasm at last bursts forth on every side, and the play winds up with triumphant *éclat*. We shall endeavor to do justice to Mr. FECHTER'S histrionic merits to-morrow.

"OURS" AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S familiar play of "Ours" was reproduced at Wallack's Theatre last evening in presence of an audience that filled the house. We need hardly refer to the drama itself, which, if it is not Mr. ROBERTSON'S best in point of skilled development or novel situations, is replete with action, incidents and dialogue that appeal to most play-goers with the certainty of having an immediate response. And as nearly all its characters are assigned to the artists who originally filled them, the performance need have no longer mention. As heretofore, Mr. LESTER WALLACK represented *Hugh Chaleote*; Mr. JOHN GILBERT, *Sir Alexander Shendryn*; Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, *Lieutenant McAllister*; and Mr. CHARLES FISHER, *Prince Perovsky*. *Lieutenant Jones* is personated by Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON. Miss LOUISA MOORE acts *Blanche Haye*, to whom she gave life when the work was first rendered in London; and the lady makes a very agreeable portraiture especially noticeable by the love-making scene in the second act. *Mary Netley* is embodied by Miss EFFIE GERMON, who is as vivacious as ever. It remains for us but to add that the scenery in "Ours" is new and very beautiful; and that, with the acting, which is so uniformly good as to require no detailed reference, it elicited yesterday the liveliest evidences of approval. "Ours" will retain the bills every night this week, Thursday excepted, when "The School for Scandal" will be played.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Several novelties were produced at this establishment last evening. Miss NULLY PEIRIS, a vocalist, made her first appearance here and created a highly favorable impression. She sang "O Lace de Quest Anima," from *Lunda*, a waltz by ARDITI and two English ballads. Miss PEIRIS has a cultivated voice of considerable volume, but lacking somewhat in tenderness. Mr. LINGARD gave a sensational drama, of his own writing, in one act and one scene, in which he sustained five characters, and which affords him full opportunity of displaying his versatility and wonderful facility in changing his costume. The comedy of the "Spitalfield Weaver" was also given, with Mr. and Mrs. LINGARD in the principal parts. The entertainment concluded with the ever-fresh and entirely reconstructed "Pluto." The novelties are announced for repetition every night during the week and at the *matinées*.

**New-Orleans Market.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—COTTON active at 24½c. @24½c. for Middling; sales, 8,200 bales; receipts, 9,561 bales; exports, to Barcelona, 838 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 25@$5 75@6 25. CORN firmer at 91 @95. OATS, 70c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY—Prime, $27 50. MESS PORK, $26. BACON firmer at 14½c.@16½c.@17c.@17½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 17c.; Keg, 18c. SUGAR dull; prime, 11¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, 65c.@69c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, 90c.@$1 05. COFFEE quiet; fair, 15½c.@15¾c.; prime, 17½c.@17¾c. GOLD, 123¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 123¾. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ @ ¾ cent. discount.

### ANOTHER CHURCH SCANDAL.

**THE CRIMES OF A FAITHLESS SHEPHERD.**

**Flight of a Methodist Clergyman of this City with a Confiding School Girl—A Wife and Son Cruelly Deserted—An Elective Affinity and What Came of It.**

Fashionable circles on the east side of town were startled and agitated on Saturday and Sunday by the announcement of an elopement extraordinary. Gossip said the guilty couple were of high respectability and moved in very good society. So it subsequently proved on the discovery of the names of the runaway lovers, who have heretofore borne unblemished characters. One is a married man, aged about 35 years, of prepossessing appearance, and winning and intelligent address; the other is a young miss in her teens, good looking and modest in demeanor. One is a minister of the Gospel, formerly a theatrical performer; the other is a school girl and a Sunday School teacher, 15 years of age. One is, in fact, Mr. HORACE COOK, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-street, near Third-avenue, and the other is Miss MATTIE JOHNSON, a daughter of a prominent communicant of the same Church, and herself a teacher of one of the Sabbath School classes connected with it. They formed each other's acquaintance last Spring, at the time he took charge of the Church by direction of the Annual Conference. This acquaintance, it is believed, soon ripened into a warm fondness for each other's company, which was probably encouraged and led on by the clergyman. He was frequently noticed acting as her escort on her way home from the High School in West Twelfth-street, of which she was a pupil. Sometimes she was two or three hours late in reaching home, and would appear unattended. Her excuse would be that she was delayed by visits to some of her schoolmates. On one occasion her mother became suspicious, and prudently cautioned her against the attentions of her admirer, but she paid no heed. On another occasion she told her mother that the clergyman was quite flattering in his remarks to her, but the full significance of the acquaintance between them was not comprehended. Last Summer her ecclesiastical lover took a three months' vacation in Europe, and before he went he had her picture taken for himself. All these little incidents were known to the relatives and friends of both parties at the time they occurred, but were not invested with their full importance until Saturday last, when it became known that the ordinary acquaintance which began between Rev. Mr. COOK and Miss JOHNSON in the Spring, had culminated in the clandestine flight of the former with his youthful paramour.

Last Thursday is supposed to have been the time when the lovers contemplated their scandalous act. He is presumed to have made his preparations for flight on the evening of that day, as he managed to remain alone in his room for several hours, pleading illness in order to avoid accompanying his wife and son to a lecture at Steinway Hall. In the interval during their absence he is thought to have packed his trunk and to have subsequently had it conveyed somewhere to await his arrival on Friday night. He was with his family all day on Friday. Early in the evening of that day, however, he put on his hat and overcoat, and telling his wife that he would soon return, took his departure, as she thought, to pay a visit to one of his congregation. As midnight he had not returned, and his wife became greatly apprehensive for his welfare, not realizing the criminal act he was about to commit by disregarding their marital vows. While Mrs. COOK was waiting for her husband the parents of Miss JOHNSON were also seriously perplexed concerning the whereabouts of their daughter, who had been absent from the house throughout the entire evening. On the following day the anxiety of the wife and of the parents was intensified by the continued non-appearance of the missing couple, and their worst fears were confirmed by the reception of letters from Rev. Mr. COOK, informing them that he had eloped with Miss JOHNSON. The letter to his wife told her she never would see him again, and asked her to bring up their son to become a better man than he had been, besides imploring her forgiveness for the step he had taken. It concluded by wishing her future happiness and comfort. The letter to Miss JOHNSON'S father informed him that he, COOK, had ran away with his daughter, but felt himself justified in doing so, situated as he, the writer, was towards her, and that he would take good care of her. Two causes for COOK'S conduct are given by his parishioners, one of which is to the effect that he had got the girl into trouble, and wished to leave the City, in order to avoid the disgrace which would ensue should her condition become known. The other is that he is insane. His friends claim he has recently suffered from severe neuralgia in the head, loss of memory, &c. His abandonment of his family leaves them in an extremely destitute condition. He has hitherto been a good husband, and neither he nor his wife ever had cause to reproach one another. He married when only 20 years old, and has one son, aged about 16 years. There are several conjectures in regard to the present whereabouts of himself and Miss JOHNSON, but the most plausible theory is that they took passage for Europe in Saturday's steamer. A meeting of the Board of Trustees connected with the church was held last evening for the purpose of taking measures to fill COOK'S place, and also to provide means for his family. No decision was arrived at concerning a successor, and no resolutions of any kind in relation to COOK were offered. It was understood that the wife destroyed the letter she received from her husband, after showing it to Elder R. F. PEASE, who preached in the pulpit in his place on Sunday last.

### NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

**The Opening Session To-Day—Members and their Friends Flocking to Trenton—The Probable Officers of the Senate and House—The Business to Come Before Both Branches.**

The ninety-fourth session of the Legislature of New-Jersey commences at Trenton, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The majority of both houses, being Democratic, an organization will be without difficulty effected, but according to usage, the business of the session, which is of more than usual importance this Winter, will be deferred until the second week of the session. Last evening the members of both houses came pouring into Trenton, accompanied by whole cargoes full of lobbyists, lawyers, and politicians.

Senator AMOS ROBINS, of Middlesex, is likely to be chosen President of the Senate, and Colonel J. C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon County, Secretary. Colonel J. B. CORNISH, who was announced a candidate, has declined to take the position. Mr. LEON ABBETT, of Jersey City, and Mr. H. B. CLARK, of Sussex County, are candidates for the Speakership of the House; the former, who was the Speaker last year and served the House with ability, appears to be strongest in the race, although Mr. CLARK claims to have the pledges of fourteen Democratic members. Mr. ALEX. M. JOHNSON, of Jersey City, is the most promising candidate for the Clerkship.

The present Legislature will discuss, among the first subjects that come before it, the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, which came up last Spring, but was postponed to the second week of the present session. The Amendment, it is pretty well assured, will not be ratified.

Applications for the erection of new counties out of parts of existing counties and for the charter of new cities are quite numerous. An effort will be made to repeal the act of last Winter which imposed a tax of two per cent. upon the incomes of private bankers, of savings banks, insurance companies, &c. The tax has not been collected because it has been met with opposition by the persons interested, who claim that it was unjustly discriminating. It will doubtless fall to the ground.

Any number of railroad projects will come up. The Central Railroad Company will ask for permission to build an extension from Elizabeth to Newark; Orange and Newark propose to be united by a new line; a bridge across the Delaware, at Yardleyville, for the use of the National Railway Company, is sought to be built; the Pine district of Burlington County, it is proposed by speculators, shall be opened to enterprise by a new railroad, and there are certain other local roads that will solicit charters. The Legislature will also be asked to ratify the contract between the Raritan and Delaware Bay and the Camden and Amboy Companies by which the former road is operated from the point of junction with the Camden and Atlantic to Fort Monmouth. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company (or Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company) will apply for leave to build branches and to increase capital.

The shore owners will demand a repeal of the act creating the Riparian Commission, upon the ground that the State has no right or title in the shore lands. It is probable that the question of jurisdiction over the waters of New-York Bay will be discussed with increased interest since the decision of the New-York Courts.

There are many local bills that affect the interests of Newark, Jersey City and Paterson that will be presented early in the session, many of which have been already alluded to in these columns. Among the more important are the amendments to the Jersey City Consolidation bill, a bill for consolidation of the villages adjoining Orange with that city, the consolidation of East Newark with Newark, the establishment of a new park in Newark, and another for the improvement of the meadows. Numerous bills have been presented to serve the purposes of this or that party of speculators who were anxious to get control of the meadows, and they will next week renew their struggle.

One of the most important bills also to be presented, affecting the entire State, is the bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace. The bill framed last Winter after the promulgation of Chief Justice BRADLEY'S decision, was killed in the Senate on account of its large demands. A more moderate bill will be presented by the Justices this Winter, which is likely to pass both Houses.

### THE TELEGRAPHERS.

**The Strike—Cards on Both Sides—The Situation in Other Cities.**

The writer of the following letter was the manager of the Troy office, and was one of the strikers:

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 10.

*T. T. Eckert, General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company:*

I have prepared the following communication for Mr. CHANDLER, but as I am unable to reach him on account of the bereavement in his family, I send it to you. While in New-York on Saturday I had a long conversation with A. B. CORNELL, Vice-President, and from him obtained the facts, as the Company understand them, of the unfortunate controversy between the Company and the operators. I then called upon several members of the League and heard their side of the story, and I became fully satisfied that the Company were right and the operators were wrong. Mr. CORNELL assured me and Mr. FALMER'S manifesto also says that the Company entertain no feeling of animosity against the men or a large majority of them, and are ready and willing to take them back if they, the operators, acknowledge their error and renounce the League. On my return I have counseled with the men here, and have tried to place the matter before them as it is, and believe there will be no difficulty in bringing each and all back if they are assured they will be received. As for myself, I had arranged to give up telegraphing and go into other business, and only intended to remain with the Company for a month or two at furthest. But if my example will be of service to the Company in its influence on the men here and in this vicinity, I am willing to return to duty and assist, so far as I am able, in bringing the deceived and misguided men back to their allegiance to the Company. Respectfully yours, W. C. BUELL.

The Western Union Telegraph officers make the following statement of the condition of their wires to-night, for the information of the public: "All commercial business and Press matter has been promptly transmitted to all points, except for a few offices south of Richmond, which will be reopened in the morning. Augusta and the Cuba cable circuit are working direct; New-Orleans direct also. The Western and Eastern offices are reported fully manned and business moving briskly. The Congressional Press matter went through in fine shape, and both printing circuits open to Washington until 1 o'clock A. M., when the files were clear." Long reports for the Press have been forwarded over the wires from Washington to-night, and have been received with usual promptness and dispatch.

**Another Card from the Operators.**

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

*To the Public:*

We announce with pleasure that the most inexcusable and unjustifiable conspiracy ever attempted upon an extensive public business is about to fail in its nefarious purposes. We allude to the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company in reducing the wages of their employes, for the sole purpose of competing with and monopolizing the business of other companies. Although it is generally known that the telegraphers in the employ of the Western Union Company are on a strike, the results which will naturally follow, if the Company succeeded, are not properly appreciated by the business community. This Company have reduced the tolls to certain points, we admit, but these reductions are only made to places where there is no competition, and instead of reducing the fat dividends to accomplish their purpose, the scanty pittance paid to their over-worked operators is taxed to make up all deficiencies caused by this unjust, uncalled-for and dishonorable warfare upon the public and opposition lines. That the success of the Western Union in destroying all opposition would result in placing the public in the power of this monopoly to dictate whatever rates they might demand, no one will ever question, and if we may judge from the past, the new rates would doubtless prove a source of congratulation to the directors upon the increased dividend upon their watered stock. The issue involved between the officers of the Company and the League for the first forty-eight hours of the strike was one of veracity between the agent of the Company at San Francisco and the chief operator of that Circuit. The League based its action upon information received from Mr. JACOBS, who assured them that reductions had been made, and had been going on some time before, and the officers on the other hand relied upon statements forwarded by Mr. MYERS, their agent. Since then mail advices from Mr. JACOBS have been received, which leave no doubt of the reductions in San Francisco, and that for some time reductions have been going on along the Pacific slope, and the League is now in a position to prove to the public that the statements of Mr. JACOBS by telegraph were correct. The question has been asked, "Who is Mr. JACOBS?" And it has been claimed that he is an "unknown and irresponsible correspondent." In contradicting this we wish to state that Mr. JACOBS is personally known to many of the telegraph fraternity, not only in this City, but in this country, and he is in every way responsible for the statements he makes among the craft. He has a high reputation for honor and integrity, and his personal character will compare favorably with any of the officers or directors of the Western Union Monopoly. We have thus briefly stated the case to the public, which we felt called upon to do in answer to the circular issued by the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, bearing date Jan. 7, 1870, which, from beginning to end, is a misstatement of the true facts and an appeal to their late operators to help them out of their present dilemma, as considerable stress is put upon the obligation assumed by members of the League, we deem it to say that similar and more binding obligations exist between the officers, managers and superintendents. We have pledged to each other our honor, which we are disposed to respect, not for the purpose of forcing unjust and arbitrary measures against the Company, but for the mutual aid, benefit and protection of ourselves and our families, and to resist the encroachments constantly being made upon us, and we ask the sympathy and support of a generous public to aid us in the stand we have taken, feeling assured that the interests of the public demand that this monopoly shall not be permitted to control the entire telegraphic interests of this country.

W. W. BURHANS,
C. J. RYAN,
J. M. PETERS,
} Committee.

**Labor Movements.**

The Arbeiter Union held its first meeting last evening under its new constitution. It was resolved to tax each member of the different trades' organizations five cents, in order to raise a fund to support strikers. It was resolved also to receive monthly statistics of labor movements from the Unions. After the election of delegates to the Workmanmen's Assembly the Union adjourned.

The New-York Coöperative Building Association last night received $600 in subscriptions.

The cigar manufacturers are to meet on Wednesday to consider the differences between themselves and their employes.

The United Coopers No. 5 met at No. 183 Varick-street last night. New officers were installed, and the annual reports of the various Committees received.

At a meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Protective Union, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, last night, an application to the Legislature, in session now, for a new charter, was read and adopted. The Union was then waited upon by a Committee from the Telegraphers' Protective League, who asked for support in the present strike, pecuniary especially. The sympathy of the Union was unanimously voted, and money will probably soon follow.

**Another Fire in the St. Nicholas Hotel Laundry.**

Some weeks ago the gas works of the St. Nicholas Hotel in the rear of the hotel, on the opposite side of Mercer-street, were very seriously damaged by fire, together with the laundry of the hotel adjoining. Last evening another fire broke out in the latter, originating on the fourth floor, from a defective flue. Great confusion ensued upon the discovery of the fire, owing to the fact that many servants of the hotel were asleep in their rooms, but owing to the promptitude of the Police and Firemen, the flames were extinguished with a damage of $250 to the building and without any of the occupants being injured.

**Newark Board of Trade.**

The Newark Board of Trade met last night in their rooms on Broad-street. A communication from the National Board of Trade was read, calling the attention of the Newark Board to the resolutions relative to statistical compilations contained in the report of the National Board of Trade. Which was laid on the table.

A letter was read from Mr. JOHN H. STEPHENS in relation to obstructions in Passaic River.

A second letter was read from Mr. M. P. HENNY, calling attention to the fact that the Central Railroad was about to dam a portion of the bay, to strengthen their bridges, and thereby obstruct the river navigation. Both letters were placed on file. The Annual report of the Board of Directors was then read and received, and on motion it was ordered to be printed in one or two of the daily papers. Mr. PIERCE introduced a resolution calling attention to the fact that out of 227 miles of streets in Newark, but twenty-seven miles were paved. A resolution was ordered on file. The Board call the attention of the Common Council to the subject, and urge them to suggest the issue, by the city, of pavement bonds, and thus relieve the property holders from the burden of taxation, which would otherwise fall heavily upon them by large single assessments. Laid over until next meeting. After adjournment the Board was regaled by an elegant lunch, served in the rooms, at the expense of Mr. DUBYEA, the new President.

**The Lost Children of Wynockie, N. J.**

The disappearance of the three children of JACOB WEBLE from their home in Wynockie, N. J., still remains a profound mystery to the grief-stricken parents and the people in that vicinity. During last week large parties of workingmen scoured the woods and swamps in search of the lost ones, and although there were 300 persons at one time engaged in the hunt for them, their endeavors have been fruitless. It is feared that the children were drowned in the River Ramapo, for one CONRAD TICE, the keeper of a country tavern near the river, asserts that on New Year's night he heard the screams of children, coming from the direction of the stream. The ice covered the water, however, and no break was discovered. The river has been dragged since the ice has broken up, but the bodies have not yet been recovered.

PAH! HOW DISGUSTING! is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes or "colorers" or "restorers" to her whitening ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless and its operation perfect. What a discovery!—*Advertisement.*

THE TEXAN LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is approved as superior to the imported, by Professor JNO. C. DRAPER. For sale by the principal druggists and fine grocers, and by A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-street, New-York, sole agent.—*Advertisement.*

### THE SEMI-WEE

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week opened yesterday with a silent day at the Exchange Rooms. To-day, however, we have the promise of several sales of desirable property. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer the house and lot No. 51 West Forty-fourth-street. The house is of brick, three stories high, and said to be in fine order and provided with the "modern comforts and conveniences." MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will dispose of a considerable amount of property on Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of the Sheriff. It consists of an entire block of ten lots on the avenue and the six adjacent lots on each of the cross streets. D. M. SEAMAN will sell a cottage with lot of land on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and two lots, with three-story brick houses upon them, on Flushing-avenue, between Hampden and Canton streets, Brooklyn.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ann-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Nassau-st., 16.9x39.1 | $20,000 |
| Stanton-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., h. and l., 16.8x100 | 6,800 |
| West-st., e. s., 64 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 20x53 | 33,000 |
| Willett-st., e. s., h. and l., 25x100 } Rivington-st., n. s., 25x63, h. and l. } | 2,000 |
| 38th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 | 4,250 |
| 38th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 | 4,000 |
| 38th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 | 4,250 |
| 39th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 | 4,500 |
| 42d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.4 | 10,000 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 230.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x100.5, h. and l. | 23,000 |
| 60th-st., n. s., 123 ft. w. of Broadway, h. and l., 25x75.5 | 20,000 |
| 70th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 | 14,000 |
| 105th-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.9 | 11,000 |
| 115th-st., n. s., 286.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.10 | 1,875 |
| 124th-st., n. s., 287 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 | 17,000 |
| 182d-st., indefinite, 112.6x704.1 | 72,000 |
| 9th-av. and 37th-st., n. e. corner, 49.5x100 | 13,500 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 425 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100 | $3,750 |
| Devoe-st., lot No. 24, not traceable, Bushwick | 250 |
| Elliott-place, e. s., 462.6 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100 } Hoyt-st., w. s., 145 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 87.6x42x87.6x40 } | 8,000 |
| Kosciusko-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 | 1,200 |
| McDougal-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Paca-av., 66.3x25x67.4x25 | 1,300 |
| Seeley-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Middle-st., 100x228x100.3x243.9 | 3,150 |
| Seeley-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Middle-st., 60x251.4x60x247.10 | 1,860 |
| Union-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Henry-st., 19.6x80 | 14,000 |
| 11th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 150x100, (omission) | 4,200 |
| 17th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.2 | 1,200 |
| 18th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.2 } 18th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.2 } | 3,050 |
| 18th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.2 } 18th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.2 } | 2,525 |
| 18th-st. and 10th-av., s. e. corner, 100x100.2 | 1,575 |
| 19th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.2 | 1,200 |
| 19th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.2 | 1,200 |
| Clinton-av., w. s., 141 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x120 | 17,500 |
| Georgia-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x110 | 300 |
| Greene-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100 | 3,700 |
| Hudson-av. and Baltic-st., s. e. corner, 120x135.8x68.11x54.5x156.4 | nom. |
| Hudson-av., w. s., 159.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 173.2x44.2x186.8x42 | 3,650 |
| Throop-av. and Bartlett-st., s. e. corner, 25x95 | 12,500 |
| Vernon-av., s. s., 350 ft. of Lott-st., 50x150 | 800 |
| Vernon-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Flatbush plank road, 50x150 | 750 |
| Wythe-av. and Wilson-st., n. w. corner, 250x200x150x100x100x100, (16 lots) | 26,000 |
| 10th-av. and 19th-st., n. e. corner, 100x100.2 } 11th-av. and 19th-st., n. w. corner, 100x100.2 } | 2,700 |
| 11th-av. and 18th-st., n. w. corner, 100x100.2 | 2,500 |
| 11th-av., e. s., 52.1 ft. n. of 17th-st., 274x107.3x220.6x52.1 | 2,130 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chestnut-st., n. s., 225 ft. from Van Buren-st., 4x41 | $350 |
| Downing-st., n. s., 45 ft. from Madison-st., 50x65 | 1,475 |
| Jefferson-st., w. s., adjoining Ed. Lemon's property, 10x49.4 | 2,000 |
| Mulberry-st., w. s., No. 479, 20.8x94.6 | 3,000 |
| South-st., n. s., 50 ft. from Avenue F, 25x100 | 325 |
| Summer-av., w. s., 200 ft. from 4th-av., 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Morris and Essex Railroad-av., n. s., 185 ft. from High-st., 60.4x106.6 | 2,800 |
| 6th-av., n. s., 25 ft. from Summer-av., 25x112.7 | 1,000 |
| *Belleville.* | |
| Jacob Labaugh's property, 2 acres | $6,000 |
| *Caldwell.* | |
| Newark and Pompton road, s. s., adjoining G. P. Martin's, 11 25-100 acres | $2,250 |
| *Clinton.* | |
| Thos. Morley's property, 2 acres | $3,000 |
| *South Orange.* | |
| Elijah Gardner's property, 9 73-100 acres | $11,000 |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| South 4th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 20x86 | $5,500 |
| Montgomery-st., lot No. 75, A. Mann's map, 25x106 | 11,000 |
| *Bergen.* | |
| Vetterlin-place, s. s., e. of Monticello-av., 5 lots | $3,450 |
| *Hudson City.* | |
| Bergen-av., e. s., lot No. 33, block No. 34, Ogden's map | $850 |
| Newark-st., s. s., lot No. 249, map Central Hill, 25x100 | 550 |
| Newark-av., s. s., west of Five Corners, h. and l., Ins., Atchison, 25x100 | 6,000 |
| Lots Nos. 205, 206, map Mount Pleasant, 50x100 } Lot No. 207, map C. Van Vorst's, 25x100 } | 3,200 |
| *Kearney.* | |
| Boyd and Joralemon sts., 50x100 | $260 |
| *North Bergen.* | |
| Lot No. 221, map Clarendon | $150 |
| *Harrison.* | |
| Cross-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100 | $400 |
| Essex and 1st sts., corner of, 200x325x210x40 | 15,000 |
| *Bayonne.* | |
| Plot adjoining Jacob B. Schuyler's, 2 83-100 acres | $8,559 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The marble banking building, 37 feet wide, with large vault, known as Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, corner of Broadway and Pine-st., with immediate possession of the first floor or banking room.
Also,
The spacious banking building Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., first or banking floor ready for immediate possession; lot 50x150, through to ally. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PARTIES CONTEMPLATING purchasing are requested to examine the new and elegant block of houses on the west side of Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV. PROPERTY—A 5TH-av. corner, south of 14th-st., of extra size, well improved, now paying a good interest, and of great prospective value. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—THE EXTRA wide five-story brown-stone building (store and lot) No. 359 Broadway; 28x160 feet, with an "ell" on Franklin-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house in 45th-st., near 5th-av., 25x65; lot full size; constructed by one of our best builders, and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSES AND LOT, 25x75, on the northeast corner of Bedford and Commerce sts., on easy terms. S. L. RUSSEL, No. 137 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE down-town store property, very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A BUILDING and lot opposite the Park, on Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A BUILDING and lot below the Astor House, on Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A fine modern double store, west side, below Grand-st.; leasehold, with renewals; would exchange. Apply to G. B. WOOD, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A VALUABLE lot on Hudson-st., running through to and forming an L on Worth-st. Full particulars at the office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON South-st., a most desirable residence, with thirteen rooms and attic, bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, icehouse, complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Trinity Buildings, Broadway, New-York, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A GREAT BARgain.—A fine house on the Heights, Jersey City, full lot, only $8,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately at the New-Jersey Real Estate Agency, No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; also, a small house for $4,300, half cash.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 80x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 31x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.
A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS AND RENEWALS—A wide corner of 5th-av. and side street, below the Fifth-avenue Hotel; ground rent, $15,000 per annum.
ALSO,
The large stone building and lot through to alley, No. 164 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground rent lease if wanted 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NO. 690, THROUGH to Crosby-st., 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear; second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors to let; rent $6,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES,
No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 2.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR lease.—The spacious stone-front store No. 501 Broadway, 30x200, through to Mercer-st., to let for three or five years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY YEARS AND renewals, a large corner, about ninety feet front on 5th-av., above the Brevoort House; will build for a good tenant hotel or stores. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS IRON FRONT stores, Nos. 488, 490, 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st. For particulars apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NO. 690, THROUGH to Crosby-st., 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear, first floor, basement, and sub-basement to let. Rent $8,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET CHEAP—FIRST LOFT NO. 90 Chambers-st., 25x75; store and basement No. 40 Walker-st., both west of Broadway. Apply J. BAYLEY, No. 151 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1869.

The United States Marine Hospitals and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; Wilmington and Ocracoke, N. C.; and the United States Branch Mints and grounds at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., will be offered for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 12 M., by the following officers, of whom interested parties can obtain all requisite information:

Marine Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Vicksburg.
Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Natchez.
Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Wilmington.
Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.
Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Salisbury, N. C.
Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarter yearly payments, (the first of which shall be made on the 11th April next,) with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRINITY SCHOOL LOTS
ON
1ST-AV., 79TH AND 80TH STS.,
To be leased at auction.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, forty-nine leases of desirable building lots, part of the property of the "New-York Prot. Episcopal School," lying on both sides of 79th and 80th sts., between 1st and 2d avs., and both sides of 1st-av., between 78th and 81st sts. The lots are on grade and free from rock; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide and paved with Belgian pavement. Maps and full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story frame cottage, with brick basement, and lot, north side of 110th-st., 480 feet west of 3d-av.; house in fine order, with all improvements. Full particulars and maps at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two new three-story brick houses and lots, south side Flushing-av., 40 feet east of Canton-st; houses in good order, and sale positive. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.
## BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 118 | 118¼ | 5-20 Coupon, '67. | 114¾ | 115 |
| Coupon, 1881 | 118 | 118¼ | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 114¾ | 115 |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862. | .... | .... | 10-40 Regis. | 111⅞ | 112 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 115¾ | 116 | 10-40 Coupon | 112⅜ | 112⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 115⅞ | 116⅛ | Gold | 123 | 123⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 116 | 116¼ | U. S. Cur. Pac. | 109¾ | 110 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July. | 114⅝ | 114⅞ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Company have a Capital Stock of | $10,000,000 |
| And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at | 4,000,000 |
| First Mortgage Bonds | 1,500,000 |
| Total | $15,500,000 |

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

# TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

WANTED—$3,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage, on first class property in New-Jersey. Address, Box 2,490 New-York Post Office.

## FINANCIAL.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

# SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
# FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
# Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

# MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROME.
DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,
English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.
Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
$25,000 LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75.
$50,000 CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST.
ALL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.
*To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:*
SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.
The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,500,000 January, 1870. } 1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } 1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.
The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.
I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUStees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased.
It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $500,000. For sale by
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company of Georgia have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

12 PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS,
bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56¼ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND first mortgage, in sums to suit, belonging to an institution. Apply to L. LEWENGOOD, No. 28 White-st. No agents need apply.

## FINANCIAL.

# GOLD INVESTMENTS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
# HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

We offer upon favorable terms the following gold-bearing loans:

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

These Bonds at present price yield over 50 per cent. more interest than United States 5-20s, while the security is an equally safe investment.

These Bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and all other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these Bonds is, therefore, guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD; GUARANTEED by the STATE OF GEORGIA; RUN FORTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $15,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price received in payment.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

The regular purchase and sale for this week will be as follows.

PURCHASE OF 5-20 BONDS.
Wednesday, Jan. 12—One million, (Special Fund.)
SALE OF GOLD.
Thursday, Jan. 13—One million (Sinking Fund,)

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day specified.

The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of one million. Further particulars can be had at this office.

By order of Secretary of Treasury,
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, (of Maryland,) NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

BONDS WANTED.—THIS COMPANY DEsires to purchase, for its sinking fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,755 (twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars) in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice-President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year. Respectfully,
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clok M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors will be held at their banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

LOST.—CHECK NO. 694 FOR TWENTY THOUsand four hundred dollars, drawn Jan. 10, 1870, by A. Iselin & CO., on the Gallatin National Bank to the order of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York. Parties are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will please return the check to A. ISELIN & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

WANTED—ON FIRST-CLASS BROADWAY property, $100,000 on bond and mortgage; property has a large rent roll; lot about 55x160 feet; building first class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE Coupon Bonds at $1 each. Address Post Office Box No. 1,583, New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

# FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real valuations of property | $9,186,000 |
| Whole indebtedness of towns only | 203,000 |

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

A SAFE NINE PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

City of Evansville, Ind. Population 30,000.

Assessed value of property, $16,063,377.

Total liabilities only $631,301 08.

For sale, a limited amount of the bonds of this city, having thirty years to run, seven per cent. interest, free of Government tax, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. May and November.
G. COPELAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL ............ $300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1870 ..... $684,444 74

JANUARY 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
And have further ordered that certificates for FIFTY PER CENT., (being UNDIVIDED PROFITS,) be issued to the stockholders, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
This Company having divided to its stockholders FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX PER CENT. in the past twenty-one years, now issues policies entitling the holder to PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER,
Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. NO. 470 BROADWAY,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of officers, &c., of the Scotia Coal Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 2½ o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 42 Broadway, Room No. 27. L. N. SOPER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary

## DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!
The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
DIVIDEND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross assets Jan. 1, 1870 | $440,593 32 |
| Cash capital | 200,000 00 |
| Surplus | 240,593 32 |
| Unpaid losses | 3,000 00 |

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 237 Broadway.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

## AUCTION SALES.

FINE ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION. Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock, sale of a LARGE COLLECTION of CHOICE ENGLISH BOOKS, JUST IMPORTED, comprising BEST EDITIONS of ILLUSTRATED STANDARD and JUVENILE WORKS, all fresh stock. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. This day, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
200 boxes Maccaroni.
20 barrels Currants.
50 cases Preserved Ginger.
2 hogsheads Prunes.
15 bags Walnuts.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PROMISSORY notes, drafts, accounts, claims and stocks. Also, watches, copying press, &c., being the effects of the late firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co. To be sold at auction THIS DAY, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortland-st.
BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY, } WILLIAM S. WILSON, } JOHN BYERS, } Assignees.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADemy, Annapolis.—A cadet vacancy to be filled before June. Parties of means address CONGRESSMAN, Box No. 142 *Times* Office. Also, West Point cadetship.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MINER & STEVENS ROCKAWAY, for one or two horses, for $325 cash; in perfect order. Apply at No. 62 Water-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.
If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. (free from Government tax) on all sums from FIVE dollars to TWO THOUSAND dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, on and after Monday, the 17th of January, 1870.
An EXTRA DIVIDEND will also be paid at the same time of ONE-HALF of the above rates.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The bank is open for business daily from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 until 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GILES H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, } W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.
All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.
The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, } RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLLE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, } WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000. Interest allowed from the 1st of every month.
ALFRED MOORE, President.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, } WM. W. OWENS, } Vice-Presidents.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, } EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

## MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, LOSS OF power, &c., cured in fourteen days. Send for circular. Address Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 82 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 43 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**CUNARD LINE.**
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12 | Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13 | Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20 | Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26 | Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.**
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA........Jan. 15 | CAMBRIA........Feb. 5
EUROPA..........Jan. 22 | IOWA...........Feb. 12
INDIA...........Jan. 29 | CALEDONIA......Feb. 19
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,** (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S** THROUGH LINE TO
### CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..........Jan. 20
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau. Jan. 27
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.**
The United States Mail Steamship, TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,** AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,** THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow Jan. 20.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR MOBILE.** VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain HOWES, On THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## STEAMBOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE.** TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR BOSTON,** Via Fall River, touching at Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL** points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

**FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

**SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 22d day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Register, on the 26th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. COE, ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON, JACOB H. DEWITT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles B. Coe, Ellsworth S. Shenehon and Jacob H. Dewitt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1870.
ja11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ATKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th September, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the Bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th January, 1870.
ja11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Francis S. Driscoll, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th January, 1870.
ja11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,** Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. STOKES, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
EDWARD SCHELL, Assignee.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**FOUND**—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at No. 104 East 17th-st., at 6 P. M.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—BY A LADY TO PROCURE A situation for her laundress, who is a very fine fluter and ironer; would assist in a small family with light chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 17 West 33d-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 329 East 22d-st., third floor, back room, No. 15.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on machine; would assist with growing children, or light chamberwork; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; understands cooking in all branches, and could take entire charge of kitchen; would do marketing if required; best references. Call at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or widower's family; no objections to children; will work to the interest of her employer; best of reference. Call at 100 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; has the best of City references; can also fill a nurse and seamstress place. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washings, or would do ladies' by the month; good references given. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl with best City reference, a situation as ladies' maid, or for doing light chamberwork and sewing in a Protestant private family. Call at No. 434 West 26th-st., in the basement.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as cook and baker; would assist in the washing if desired; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 154 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.; first floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cookery in all its branches; can make all kinds of soups and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 8th-av., near 22d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress work by the day or week, who works on dresses and finishes them off, and family sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable girl, who would take care of children and sew or wait on a lady; can make and alter dresses and understands all kinds of knitting; the best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a small family; understands marketing in all its branches. Call at No. 1,364 Broadway, one door above 37th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; is an excellent laundress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 230 East 41st-st., third floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; would assist at washing and ironing; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 420 East 14th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a small family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can give the best of City reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 167 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 132 East Houston-st., in the rear.

**WANTED**—SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to take charge of a baby; is capable of doing so from its birth; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 305 West 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family; can do all kinds of work; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 135 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is fully competent. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress and nurse; understands dressmaking and all kinds of sewing and operating on machine; City reference. Apply at No. 333 East 13th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A DRESSMAKER, IN A private family, work by day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen at No. 212 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soup, fish, game, creams, jellies, boneing and larding; best City reference. Call at No. 52 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for house or chamberwork. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; the best of references. Apply at No. 310 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—WASHING BY A GOOD WASHer and ironer. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st., back room, second floor.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation as child's nurse and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 228 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

**AT BOOKHAM'S**—NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335. For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

**ATTENTION!!**—CAPABLE AND WELL-recommended servants for City and country promptly furnished at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

**GREAT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE.**—German, French, American and Protestant servants our specialty, and always on hand, together with Irish. Call at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as first-class gardener or farmer, on or before the 15th of January; understands his business thoroughly; greenhouses, hot and cold grapery; best references from his last employer. Address A. B., for three days, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a Scotchman, with best City references; is thoroughly reliable, and understands his business in every respect. Call or address D. T., No. 12 North Washington-square.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st., for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City references. Call on or address M. H., private stable, No. 24 East 40th st., one door from Madison-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A Protestant young man, in a private family; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 116 West 20th-st.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT** 28 years of age, who speaks and writes Spanish, French, English and German fluently, is open to an engagement; no objection to traveling; best City reference. Address C. W., No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, Washington House.

## HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk—one who is quick and accurate and who writes rapidly and handsomely, and is familiar with entering watches, jewelry and fancy goods. None others need apply. Address by letter only, with name, references and salary expected, FELLOWS & CO.

**FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS** CAN GET an opportunity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

**TRAVELING SALESMEN** WHO ARE temporarily disengaged can get an opportunity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

**WANTED**—A BOY 17 YEARS OLD WISHES to learn paper ruling or finishing. Address J. C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—COACHMAN AND GARDENER; single man; the best of reference required. Apply at Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

**UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE,** pas tres jeune, demande une place dans une famille respectable, pour soigner des enfants et coudre. S'addresse à No. 806 Sixième-av., entre la 30me et la 31me rue.

## IRON WORKS.

### Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

## DRY GOODS.

GENUINE SALE.
GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, &C., &C., &C.
Having just finished our Semi-Annual Inventory, we have determined to close out our entire stock of the above goods in order to make room for Spring Importations, and will for the next Thirty Days offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
EVERYTHING ELSE.
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**
The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1776, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

**DISSOLUTION.**
The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE OWEN, SMITH OWEN, WILLIAM H. HISCOX and REUBEN L. ALLEN, under the name of G. & S. OWEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM H. HISCOX retiring from the firm. The remaining partners will continue the business under the same firm name, and settle all accounts of the late firm.
GEORGE OWEN, SMITH OWEN, WM. C. HISCOX, REUBEN L. ALLEN.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1, 1870.

**LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**—THIS IS to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of COCHRAN, HAMILTON & CO., in the City of New-York; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling on commission of bonds, gold and securities; the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, ROBERT COCHRAN, WILLIAM H. HAMILTON and HENRY CLAPP, all of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York; special partner, WELLINGTON CLAPP, of said City of New-York; the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash; the partnership is to commence on the 3d day of January, 1870, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1873.
ROBT. COCHRAN, WM. H. HAMILTON, HENRY CLAPP, } General partners.
WELLINGTON CLAPP, Special partner.
(5c. rev. stamp—canceled.)

JAN. 1, 1870.
**THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE** undersigned, as Bankers and Brokers, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the name of SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., expired 31st ultimo, and was by mutual consent dissolved.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, HOWELL W. BICKLEY.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH will succeed to the business of the late firm in Philadelphia, under the name of D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH and HOWELL W. BICKLEY will continue the business in New-York, the style of the house to be EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO**fore existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL, G. G. HAVEN, A. FINDLAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 62 Wall-st.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL, A. FINDLAY, JR., B. L. SMYTH.

**DISSOLUTION.**
The firm of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by EDWARD and CHARLES V. FAILE, who are authorized to collect the debts and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EDWARD FAILE, RICHARD WILLIAMS, CHARLES V. FAILE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE FIRM OF SUTPHIN & DAYTON is this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. JOHN H. SUTPHIN retiring from the clothing business. The outstanding business will be settled at the office of DAYTON & CLOSE. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAN. 1, 1870. J. H. SUTPHIN. JOHN DAYTON.
We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DAYTON & CLOSE, and as successors to the business of the late firm of SUTPHIN & DAYTON, will continue the manufacturing and jobbing of youths' and children's clothing at No. 31 Chambers-st.
JAN. 1, 1870. JOHN DAYTON. DAVID CLOSE.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** OF SPENCER & MITCHELL expires this day by its own limitation. Either of the general partners will sign the firm name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of HARVEY SPENCER & CO., Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st., corner Church.
HARVEY SPENCER, GEORGE TRULL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
**MR. JOHN W. ELLIS,** (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** RESUMES THE butter, cheese and produce business at No. 109 Front-st., succeeding WM. A. KEELER.
JAMES R. KEELER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**MR. HENRY F. SEWALL,** WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is to-day admitted as a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**HAVING ADMITTED MY** BROTHER, MOSES TAYLOR CAMPBELL, as a partner, the firm in future will be SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.
(Signed,) SAMUEL CAMPBELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

**MR. THOMAS HILLER IS ASSOCI**ated with me from this date. The firm name will be ALEX. D. NAPIER & CO.
JAN. 1, 1870. ALEX. D. NAPIER.

**WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND** JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

**MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT IN CONSE**quence of impaired health, retires this day from our firm.
DUTILH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$15. $20. $25.
**THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.** The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. They retain their color, and each one is fully guaranteed by special certificate. Prices—Full jeweled Patent Levers, $15. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150. Those of extra fine finish, $20. Equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly finished and splendid watch at $25. This equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, Gents' and Ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.
"The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen."—*New-York Tribune.*
"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*
"One of the $20 Watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*
TO CLUBS—Where Six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a Seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will find in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will find in my friend."—DICKENS.
SECOND APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MR. FECHTER, THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR, who will be supported by MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870, THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA (in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled RUY BLAS.
PERSONS OF THE DRAMA:
Ruy Blas..........MR. FECHTER
Don Salluste..........L. R. SHEWELL
Don Cæsar..........F. C. BANGS
Marquis de Santa Cruz..........T. E. MORRIS
Don Manuel Arras..........E. COLLIER
Count de Camporeal..........C. MUNROE
Marquis de Priego..........C. GREEN
Montzago Codavenga..........F. G. MAEDER
Antonio Ubilla..........H. A. RENDLE
Gudiel..........J. B. BRUTONE
Pages, Ushers, Alguazils, Lords, &c.
PRINCESS.....MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ (Her second appearance in America.)
DUCHESS DE ALBAQUERQUE, MRS. BRADSHAW
CASILDA.....MISS MARY MADDERN
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE, RUY BLAS.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
LAST NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEES.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED, AND ADMIRABLY ACTED BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Ferguson Trotter, (of Picadilli).........GEO. L. FOX
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c. Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
IN ACT 3, THE INTRODUCTION OF GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
ON MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 17, MR. GEO. L. FOX WILL APPEAR IN TWO DRAMAS,
PAUL PRY..........in..........PAUL PRY
JAQUES STROP.........in.....ROBERT MACAIRE

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the exquisite Fairy Spectacle, CINDERELLA, in which the characters are sustained by A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN. PAULINE HINDLEY, ROBERT STICKNEY, THE GREAT MELVILLE, AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS of the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe in HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.

**REV. WM. H. MILBURN**
Will deliver his TWO POPULAR LECTURES, "WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN PARIS," TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1870, at 8 o'clock, "WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND," TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, In the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., FOR THE BENEFIT of the MISSION WORK OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
Mr. MIRON A. WARD WILL PRESIDE AT THE ORGAN.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1 for each, or $1 50 for both lectures—may be procured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY** OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.
CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native Institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York, No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

## INSTRUCTION.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

**DOLBEAR'S** COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's, is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,** SING SING, N. Y. Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector. Formerly Mr. Churchill's School. The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy. Terms—$600 per annum.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE** No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S** French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

**DREW LADIES'** SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

**TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,** No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIED, President.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**A WELL-PAYING** UP-TOWN SCHOOL for sale. For particulars address SCHOOL, No. 54 West 32d-st.

**ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D.,** Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

**ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL** for young girls, at Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,** White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY,** FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED**—A FRENCH OR GERMAN LADY for a family in Buffalo, who speaks these two languages and is fully competent, to take charge of the education of three young ladies from 12 to 15 years of age; best references required; liberal salary. For particulars apply to F. W. CHRISTERN, foreign bookseller, No. 77 University-place.

**A LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME** EXperience in teaching desires to employ a portion of her time daily as a visiting teacher, or in reading to invalids. Address TEACHER, care Wm. Bourne, salesroom box, Bible House.

**MALE TEACHER WANTED**—Branch, classics; hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. to-day and to-morrow.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$15,000 TO $30,000.**—A PARTY holding a lease of a valuable business stand, and controlling a trade of over $500,000, in goods in general use by grocers, which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with the view of developing a large first-class business. Address "CASH SALES," Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE**—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a plumbing and gas-fitting shop, in a good locality, and doing a good business; reason for selling going to leave the City. Inquire of N. CROSS, No. 220 9th-av.

**FOR SALE**—THE MACHINERY AND UNexpired lease of the Bristol Felt Mill, at private sale. Apply to S. H. CONKLING, No. 23 Reade-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT THURSDAY, WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS, COSTUMES, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In order to give due effect to the arrangement of the scenes, the green curtain will mark the termination of the acts instead of the usual act drop.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND, in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged, in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Hugh Chalcote, as originally played by him, Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Colonel Sir Alexander Shendryn, Bart., of "Ours," as originally played by him..Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Sergeant Jones, of "Ours"..Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Lieutenant Angus McAllister, of "Ours," as originally played by him.....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
The Prince Perovsky, as originally played by him. Mr. C. FISHER
Major Samprey, of "Ours," as originally played by him..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Bradley, a gamekeeper..........Mr. PECK
Benson..........Mr. J. CURRAN
Mary Netley..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lucy Shendryn..........Miss E. MESTAYER
Blanche Haye, an heiress, as originally played by her in London...Miss LOUISA MOORE
In which she will sing a new song entitled, "If My Glances Have Betrayed Me," composed by Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
Ellen..........Miss DAY
Troops, Camp Followers, &c.
ACT FIRST. SHENDRYN GRANGE, WITH VIEW OF THE PARK AND DISTANT COUNTRY. A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND. BOUDOIR AND DRAWING ROOM IN SIR ALEXANDER'S TOWN HOUSE. "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD. THE HUT NEAR SEBASTOPOL. THE BAND OF "OURS."
THURSDAY, seventeenth time, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK AND WILD OATS. SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Entire new scenery......by.Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes..........by..........Thos. Joyce
Properties..........by..........J. P. Deuel
Machinery..........by.....Dunne and Assistants
SECOND HAMLET MATINEE On SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 1.
SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great character of MEG MERRILIES.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE**
Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.,
Open every day and evening.

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|---|---|
| IXION AT 8. | LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND. |
| IXION AT 8. | LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT. |
| IXION AT 8. | BELLE HOWETT, LILLIE HALL |
| IXION AT 8. | ED. RIGHTON, CLARA FISHER. |
| At 2 every day | The great hit, WITHOUT A NAME. |
| At 2 every day | Olivia Rand, WITHOUT A NAME. |
| At 2 every day | Rosa Rand, WITHOUT A NAME. |
| At 2 every day | J. M. Ward, WITHOUT A NAME. |

To be seen all day.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE GREAT STONE GIANT, | 30 Cents |
| THE GRAND MENAGERIE, | 30 Cents |
| THE LIVING ANIMALS, | Admission. |
| THE MILLION WONDERS. | Admission. |

**APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.**
Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT IS NOW ON EXHIBITION from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

SEASON OF 1869-70.
**GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE** OF THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AT THE HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1870. Given by the Professors and Pupils of the Conservatory.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Polonaise Brillante for two Pianos..........Kucken
2. Duett—Gondola..........Kucken
3. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Donizetta.....Vieuxtemps
4. Piano Solo—Les Couriers..........Ritter
5. Song—Over the Wide Sea..........Donizetti
6. Grand Duo—(Norma)..........Thalberg
7. Song—Judith—Scene and Aria..........Concone
8. Piano Solo—Berceuse, (Cradle Song)..........Chopin

PART SECOND.
1. Grand Duo—(Don Juan).....Wolf and Vieuxtemps
2. Piano Solo—Fantaisie in G Minor..........Beethoven
3. Duett—Io Vivo E T'Amo..........Campana
4. Piano Solo Grande Valse Caprice de Concert, Jos. Vuniawski
5. Grand Fantasia—Somnambula..........Piatti
6. Song—Una Stella Confidente, with Violoncello Obligato..........Robaudi
7. Concerto in D Minor (first movement). Mendelssohn

**MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S** READINGS will be given in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH INST. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. At Schirmer's, No. 701, and McFarland's, No. 947 Broadway, and at J. N. Pattison's music store, under the Hall. Mr. Vandenhoff's address is No. 15 Washington-place.

**1870. "LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK." 1870.**
SECOND ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.
The tableaux will be presented at 9 o'clock precisely, and the Grand Procession will immediately follow.
Chef de Orchestra..........C. S. Grafulla
Leader Promenade Band..........C. W. Wernig
Leader Orchestra..........F. X. Diller
Private Boxes on sale at office Fifth-avenue Hotel. Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.
C. T. JONES, President.
A. J. HUNTOON, Vice-President.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

**FREE EXHIBITION** OF GRAND OIL PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, day and evening. The entire collection of SUPERB PICTURES, by Mr. ALEX. WUST, are to be sold at AUCTION Jan. 14, by R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S** CLASSES FOR DANCING, At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays. At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S** DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**ACADEMY OF DANCING.** Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now forming for Second Quarter Soiree this (Monday) evening, Jan. 10, at 9½ P. M.

**HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF** DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER.**—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

**A SUPERB GRAND PIANO,** COST $500; also, a mahogany wardrobe, suits of furniture, carpets, &c., to be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1870, at BOGART'S auction rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

**IF YOU** WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NO. 3 NORTH** WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient, unsurpassed and fronting the park; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

**NO. 52 EAST 20TH-ST.**—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; French private family; references.

**NO. 1 ABINGDON-SQUARE,** CORNER of Bank.—Desirable rooms, furnished en suite or singly, with or without board; or would let rooms with privilege of cooking. Terms moderate.

**NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST.,** NEAR MADIson-square.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

**FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE** BREVOORT House.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with board, (private table if desired,) in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

**A PLEASANT BED AND SITTING** room to let, with board, on second floor; every modern convenience; references required. No. 97 Clinton-place.

**NO. 165 WEST 34TH-ST.**—TWO NICEly furnished rooms, either with or without board, in private family.

**ROOM TO LET**—WITH FIRE AND GAS, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 45 East 18th-st. References exchanged.

## BOARD WANTED.

**WANTED**—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, FURNISHed, with private table, by a gentleman, wife and one child: 5th-av. preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,980 New-York Post Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF WM. HORACE AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
MISS NULLY PEIRIS, the accomplished vocalist, in a beautiful selection of operatic gems.
A new operatic, dramatic and sensational drama, in one act and one scene, with five characters, in five minutes, invented and written by Wm. Horace Lingard, entitled ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER, in which Mr. LINGARD will sustain FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.
THE SPITALFIELD WEAVER.
Principal characters by WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
LINGARD SKETCHES.
PLUTO, PLUTO, with new features, introducing a new grand CANCAN and SHOO, FLY, and a dialogue between JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN; OR, THE BRITISH LION VERSUS THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of DICKIE LINGARD.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
JOS. C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, is rapidly approaching its completion, and will be produced in a FEW DAYS, on a scale of splendor unexampled in THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY, at an outlay of over $75,000.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
CARD.—Miss DICKIE LINGARD respectfully announces to her FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that her FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT in New-York is set apart for FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, on which occasion she will have the pleasure of offering a programme of unusual excellence, introducing several NEW FEATURES.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, 1870.
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF M. DUCHESNE, IN HIS GREAT AND ORIGINAL ROLE OF GENERAL BOUM, IN OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE, "LA GRANDE DUCHESSE." ASSISTED BY A STRONG COMPANY.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and the Theatre Francaise, on Thursday and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**
24th-st., one door from Broadway. Every Night at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager........AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT—Last time of THE BUSYBODY.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Jan 12, first time, OLIVE LOGAN'S ORIGINAL LOCAL COMEDY, SURF! SURF! SURF! OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

**TAMMANY.** N. Y. A. CO.
SEVENTH WEEK of the popular burlesque, BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
Elegant scenery, popular music, and elaborate costumes. Second week of the great Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty, and Hengler's Minstrels, and Brass Band. New acts, new songs, new dances. Twenty-two performers. Admission, 50 cents. Matinee SATURDAYS.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
Mr. JAMES MACE, the World's Champion, in an exposition of the ART OF SELF DEFENCE, in a Grand Set-to with Mr. POOLEY MACE. TOM AND JERRY, IRISH OUTLAW, ROBERT MACAIRE.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY. Hash you not seen the new Pantomime! Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

**GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S** 300TH SUCcessive Presidential "War with England" Lecture, OF COURSE OF 1,000. Binghamton, 10th; Owego, 11th; Elmira, 12th; Easton, 13th; Danville, 14th; New-Brunswick, 15th; Tammany, "Old Fogies," next Sunday.

**Y. M. C. A.**—TICKETS FOR THE OLE BULL Matinee, Saturday, Jan. 15, are now offered for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Pond, Schirmer, Ditson and Pattison. Mr. J. H. Willcox, Organist.

## MEETINGS.

**YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**
The annual meeting of the Yale Alumni Association of New-York will be held in the middle parlor of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
The meeting is to be for the election of officers and to make arrangements for the annual dinner.
A full attendance is requested.
LUTHER MANARD JONES, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

**SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.**
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies advertised to be opened 12th January," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 12th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
10 pieces black bunting.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,000 lbs. ⅝ round copper, 1,000 lbs. ¾ hoop iron; 200 4d. clout nails; 500 lbs. 12d. cut nails; 100 sheepskins in wool; 100 lbs. emery assorted, No. 0, ½, 1, 1½; 100 lbs. chalk; 25 bushels charcoal; 30 lbs. shoe thread, flax, "Barbour's," No. 3; 6 papers jack chain brass, Nos. 9 and 14; 6 papers jack chain iron, No. 9; 35 lbs. sheet brass, No. 18, wire gauge; 30 lbs. No. 2 brass wire; 300 lbs. black wax; 24 wood axes, Collins' cast steel; 36 ax handles; 24 sledge handles; 1 hack saw complete, 10 in., and 2 spare blades; 3 pair plyers, 7x8 in. round and flat; 2 doz. brass sliding bolts, 6 in., with socket; 2 waste cocks, to be selected; 30 sets gimbals for Argand lamps; 1 doz. sable lettering pencils, assorted; 1 ream sand paper, assorted; 1 rammer handle lathe; 1 circular saw, about 18 in. diameter; one (1) rip saw, about 24 in. diameter.
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
1,400 lbs. 2½ in. A. A. lead pipe.
1,000 lbs. sulphuric acid, 500 lbs. muriatic acid, 1,000 lbs. six-sided, hot-pressed nuts, each ½ in., ⅝ in. ¾ in., ⅞ in., 1 in., 1⅛ in., 1¼ in., 1⅜ in., 1½ in., 1⅝ in., 1¾ in., 2 in.; 10 doz. brass sash pulleys, 2 in. diameter; 6 gross brass knob screws, ⅜ in.
BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.
130 gross iron flat head screws, 1½ to 2½ in. No. 9 to 13; 30 gross brass round head screws, 1½ in. No. 9; 1 doz. Frenchband saws, 19 ft. x⅜ and ¾ in. wide.
BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
25,000 lbs. Candles, naval standard.
40 sets of Steward's stores for 200, 300, 400 and 500 men—10 sets each.
5,000 hickory Hoop Poles, 10 ft. long.
The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are BONA FIDE manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles they offer to furnish.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster, U. S. N.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.
Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.
d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

# LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

## NEW-YORK.

A typographical mistake in the TIMES of Saturday last in the report concerning the accidental poisoning of a lawyer named BUELL, led some of our readers to infer that RUSHTON's drug store was the establishment responsible therefor. The error is due to the compositors solely, they having substituted the word "for" instead of "or" in next to the last line of the paragraph. It is therefore proper to say now that which was intended on Saturday, that the poison was not sold at RUSHTON's.

The annual meeting of the Yale Alumni Association, of New-York, will be held in the middle parlor of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to-night, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is to be for the election of officers, and to make arrangements for the annual dinner.

Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday made an investigation at the Central Police Office, of the case of Patrolman WILLIAM O'BRIEN, of the First Precinct, charged with abandoning his post and going into the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, where he was found asleep on a table by Captain GARLAND. The evidence was conclusive as to this fact, and the case was referred to the Board.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, HENRY B. COYE, a policeman, charged with assault by MICHAEL LYNCH, was held to answer in default of $300 bail.

The reason why the Jackson-street Ferry Company have raised the fare on that line from two to three cents is the very extraordinary one of not having been able to meet their expenses at the old rate. Last month they found themselves "out of pocket." The travelers by that route grumble some, but pay the extra penny.

Additional testimony was taken before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the examination in the case of HOFFMAN et al., charged with running a distillery at Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street in an illicit manner. MORITZ KUGELMAN, the recusant Government witness, appeared on the stand, but no frauds were proved against the defendants by his evidence.

Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF takes the oath of office as Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the United States, in the United States Circuit Courtroom, to-morrow at 12 M. Justice MILLER, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will administer the oath.

"Should Protection or Free Trade be the future policy of the country?" was the subject of an interesting debate between the members of the Cooper Union Literary Club last evening at the hall of Cooper's Institute. Messrs. D. T. GARDINER, D. IVES, A. A. GRIFFIN and W. E. ROGAN contended that the development of the power and greatness of the country was to be produced only by Protection. Messrs. WHITING, GOFF, SULLIVAN and SCOTT supported Free Trade.

In keeping with the custom of Trinity Lodge No. 12, F. and A. M., its members held a "lodge of sorrow" last evening, at their rooms, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street, to commemorate the departure by death of Messrs. A. SCHILLING, P. M., LOUIS PLANER, CHRISTIAN GERLACK, and J. SCHWOERER, which occurred during the past year. The attendance was numerous, and the observances of the most solemn and impressive character. W. M. GEORGE REIMHERR presided, assisted by P. M. GEORGE JOECKER. The musical service conducted by Mr. ERLINE was well adapted for the occasion and was rendered with marvelous effect.

The Young Men's Christian Association had a sociable last evening at their elegant rooms, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to which the members and their friends were invited. The occasion was mainly one of social converse, varied with singing and music on the organ. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Association for the next five years: Riley A. Brick, Cornelius R. Agnew, Thatcher M. Adams, and George M. Van Derlip.

Two first-class steamships are to be immediately constructed for the International Steamship line of this City and two more are to follow. The dimensions of these are five hundred feet in length, sixty-six feet in width, and thirty-three feet in depth, the interior arrangements to be in accordance with the drawings which were submitted to the Postmaster-General in October last. Speed to be twenty-five miles per hour in smooth water, a capability to cross the ocean in fair weather in six days and a half, and on an average time of eight days. They are all to be built of iron, double in form, and having every provision for safety.

The propeller *Wm. F. Burden*, Captain GEO. ARNOLD, of the New-York and Troy Towing Company, which left Troy Thursday afternoon with nine heavily-laden barges, principally loaded with lumber and street railroad cars, arrived at her dock in this City Saturday evening. Since the Hudson River was first discovered a tow of boats from Troy to this City in the month of January has never before been successful in navigating the river.

The chemical section of the Lyceum of Natural History, of the City of New-York, met at No. 64 Madison-avenue last evening. Several interesting papers were read.

In the preachers' meeting at No. 805 Broadway yesterday the extent of Christ's atonement was discussed, and the theory was advanced that it reaches to other worlds besides our own.

Rev. W. MCALLISTER is rapidly recovering from the effects of a fall about ten days ago by which his left wrist was broken.

In the Union Club, a few nights since, during a game of cards, Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW whispered to one of the players. A Mr. PARKER, it is reported, resented this interference by calling the offending gentleman "a coward and poltroon." Mr. BARLOW offered an apology, but it is said Mr. PARKER refused to accept it.

The second annual reunion of the Dodd's Express Employes' Association took place last evening at Apollo Hall. The expressmen and their friends were out in full force, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the jewelry store in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, but no damage was done.

THOMAS MARTIN, a cooper who lived in Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, yesterday afternoon fell down the hatchway at No. 425 Water-street from the fourth floor, and was instantly killed. The remains were taken to the Seventh Precinct Station House and the Coroner notified.

A fire broke out in the bindery of the New-York Printing Company, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-street, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

Yesterday morning MICHAEL MCNAMARA, of Hunter's Point, fell through a hatchway at No. 8 Old-slip and was severely injured.

The examination of Mrs. ISABELLA HASKINS, accused of complicity in WM. C. GREY's bond operation, did not take place yesterday before Justice HOGAN, owing to the absence of counsel. The case will be investigated on Saturday next.

JOHN GARVEY, aged 45, died yesterday at No. 73 Washington-street from injuries sustained, as is alleged, at the hands of an unknown man while quarreling at No. 14½ Baxter-street on Thursday last. Coroner KEENAN was notified.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 538 West Twenty-ninth-street, over the remains of JOHN NEVINS, who died from injuries sustained on Saturday, by a fall in Thirty-sixth-street.

An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN at No. 68 Spring-street, yesterday, over the remains of HENRY BORDT, a child who died from the effects of burns sustained on Friday last.

A charge of passing counterfeit money was preferred against one JOHN ANDERSON before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. It was alleged that he had passed counterfeit new fifty cent stamps on George Reisenwalder, Elias Bergfeld, Martin Steiner, Jacob Martash and others, and that some of the spurious money had been found in his possession. He was held in $1,500 bail to appear for examination.

MATTHEW BURNS, doing business as a liquor dealer at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal SMITH, on a charge of selling unstamped cigars, in violation of the Revenue law. He was held in $5,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS to appear for examination.

The magnificent oil paintings by ALEXANDER WUST, the result of several years' study in Northern Europe, including scenes in Norway, Lapland, Sweden, &c; also a number of important works by Mr. EUGENE MEEKS, representing interior and figure pieces of interest, are to be sold at auction next Friday evening, at the Somerville Art Gallery, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The paintings are full of good points and are well worthy of inspection.

The next lecture in the course under the auspices of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the rooms No. 473 Grand-street, will be delivered to-morrow evening by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. His theme is "Heavenly Sympathy." Mr. H. W. RAYMOND follows him Feb. 2, with his "Overland Journey and Visit to the Mormons."

A course of revival sermons is announced in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. MADISON DAWSON, pastor, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, as follows: Tuesday, Jan. 11, Rev. George J. Mingins; Thursday, Jan. 13, Rev. James D. Wilson; Tuesday, Jan. 18, Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Thursday, Jan. 20, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D.; Tuesday, Jan. 25, Rev. A. E. Kittredge.

BRIDGET MILLER, aged 27 years, and JOHANA, her daughter, aged 2 years, residing near Cypress Hills Cemetery, died yesterday morning from injuries caused by a kerosene explosion.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday over the body of SAMUEL COOPER STANLEY, aged 6 years, who was drowned on Sunday in a pond in Fifth-avenue.

GRACE PETTS, an inmate of an infamous house in Houston-street, was yesterday committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Judge SHANDLEY, to the House of Refuge. Her father had her arraigned, and alleged that she had been ruined by one JOHN WESTOVER. She refused to reform. The woman who keeps the house in which her father found her, was committed in default of $500 bail.

Justice BIXBY took his seat yesterday morning for the first time on the bench, at the Yorkville Police Court. Mr. P. LEDWITH, brother of Justice LEDWITH, acted as chief clerk and instructor to the new clerk, Mr. JAMES MCCABE. Mr. MCGOWAN has been appointed by and with the consent of both Justices COULTER and BIXBY, as the regular Court Clerk, *vice* Mr. JAMES BURNS, removed. Officer THOMPSON has been removed from this Court to the new Harlem Court, and Officer DEVOE, of the Twenty-third Precinct, put in his place.

The President has recognized Mr. ALPHONSE DESIRE VALENTIN as Vice-Consul for Uruguay at the Port of New-York.

At 11:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of SAMUEL COHEN, No. 76 Catharine-street. It resulted in a damage of $700 to stock and fixtures. The building, which is owned by Mrs. TYTRUS, will require $150 for repairs.

FRANCIS NEWTON was found at a late hour last night on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street with a severe wound in the head. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where he received surgical attention. He afterwards left for his home at No. 209 East Twenty-eighth-street.

## BROOKLYN.

Admiral GODON, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has directed that a suitable portion of the *Vermont* be fitted up for the exclusive use and comfort of men who may be considered sick enough to be sent to the hospital. Hereafter no seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman or marine will be sent to the hospital except under extraordinary circumstances, of which the commandant of the yard will be judge, until his case is referred to the proper Bureau for its decision.

## LONG ISLAND.

WM. HOWARD, a painter of Flushing, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at the boarding house of Mrs. FURMANS, where he resided. During the past two weeks HOWARD has been drinking deeply. Coroner WATT held an inquest yesterday, and rendered a verdict in according with the facts. HOWARD is a Scotchman, and has no friends in this country.

BENJ. WOOLEY, of Little Neck, sent his farm hand to New-York on Saturday last with a load of hay to sell. He was stopped in Jackson-avenue by a man named FREDERICK NEIMEYER, who filled the man with bad whisky, kicked him out of his wagon, and took possession. NEIMEYER proceeded to the City, sold the hay, and returned to Little Neck and demanded $4 from the owner of the wagon, after saying he had found the team on the road deserted by the driver, who was under the influence of liquor and incapable of taking care of the team. Later in the day Mr. WOOLEY ascertained the facts, and FREDERICK was arrested and held in $1,000 bail.

JOHN FLANNERY, who threatened Conductor CURTIS when he ordered him from the train last Saturday night on refusing to pay his fare, was placed under $500 bonds by Justice SILLIMAN, of Flushing, to keep the peace.

On Saturday as Mr. JAMES FLYNN, of Great Neck, was driving through Flushing, he fell from his wagon and severely injured his spine.

Last Sunday evening, about 7:30 o'clock, the barn of JOS. LAWRENCE, in Newtown Village, was burned. The loss on the building and stock is about $7,000, insured in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance for $1,000.

A newly-born infant, weighing fourteen pounds, was discovered early yesterday morning in a vacant lot near Fifth-street, Hunter's Point, frozen to death. It had been placed there by its inhuman mother.

During the last week several new cases of smallpox made their appearance at Hunter's Point. There are now eight or ten families afflicted with this loathsome disease.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

CHAS. L. HALBUSTADT, of No. 202 Broadway, New-York, was yesterday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice STEVENS, of Mount Vernon, on a charge of forging the names of Mrs. LOUISA HORTSMAN and of Justice MEEKS to a mortgage for $1,200.

## NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN D. DUNLAP, of Hoboken, arrested lately, charged with having embezzled $800 received from the sale of tickets intrusted to him for sale by Messrs. HENDERSON BROS., shipping merchants of this city, was yesterday surrendered by his bondsman. It is said that he also defrauded some insurance companies in this city, for which he had acted as agent, out of large amounts, and he was preparing to quit this country for Europe.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, JAMES H. DONNELLY, JAMES FOLEY and EDWARD FOLEY, charged with having attempted to defraud the heirs of RICHARD W. MAHER out of a large amount of money and some real estate in Georgia, by means of a forged marriage certificate, pleaded not guilty. They were each held to bail in $2,500 on an indictment charging them with forgery, and in $1,000 on a second, charging them with conspiracy.

The "interviewers" got at Alderman CAIN at Newark, yesterday morning, with a desire to ascertain the Alderman's future course of action in the Board, but to no purpose. He don't like the way he has been treated by the thirteen other Aldermen, and says the Irish voters of Newark have been shabbily treated.

MICHAEL SCOTT was yesterday beaten on the head with a club in the hands of a saloon keeper, at the corner of Lawrence and Mechanic streets, Newark. He was considerably injured.

In future the station agents on the Erie Road will be required to give bonds in sums varying from $1,000 to $10,000, according to the responsibility.

The dwelling of Mr. JOHN RAYMOND, between Plainfield and Scotch Plains, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. The flames started from a defective flue in the kitchen, and before the fire companies from Plainfield arrived the building was wrapped in flames. The loss was $13,000; insured for $12,000.

Rev. Dr. POOR, the well-known Presbyterian divine, who recently left Newark to accept the charge of a wealthy congregation at Oakland, Cal., is reported by the San Francisco *Occident* to be the leader in a marked and powerful religious movement. Many churches in the vicinity of Oakland have felt the beneficial results of his advent among them, according to the statement of the *Occident*.

An indignation meeting of the Democratic voters of the Eleventh Ward, relating to the course of Alderman CAIN, who, it will be remembered, was the cause of so much trouble at the election of municipal officers a few nights ago, was held last night at Roseville Hall, No. 321 Warren-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. EDWARD ROE, and Mr. JAMES CONNEL acted as Secretary. Considerable discussion was indulged in, but everything passed off peacefully. At an early hour the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon JAS. H. DONNELLY, EDWARD FOLEY and JAS. FOLEY were arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Sessions charged with fraud and conspiracy in obtaining possession of a farm and other property in Georgia belonging to the widow of RICHARD W. MAHER. The prisoners were tried in the Spring of last year, but the jury disagreed after seventeen hours' deliberation. The jurors were severely reprimanded by Judge RANDOLPH, who ordered a new trial. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were held to bail for trial.

Eight men who were at work on the new railroad bridge over the Passaic River, near Paterson, were precipitated into the water yesterday by the breaking of a rope. They escaped, and upon examining the rope found that it had been cut. Some discharged workmen are suspected and will be arrested.

JOHN RUYGOLD was committed for trial in the Elizabeth Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglary by Mr. H. C. MULFORDS, No. 202 Broad-street.

The statement made by a morning paper yesterday to the effect that an employe of the Jersey City Ferry Company was arrested for robbing a passenger, was entirely without foundation.

MARY WEED, a girl of 16, was committed in Newark yesterday upon a charge of having robbed her employer, Mrs. GLENTWORTH, of Clinton-avenue, of a pocket book containing $20. Other criminal charges were also preferred against the girl, upon which she was held.

JAMES MULLIGAN and THOMAS MCCLURE pleaded guilty yesterday in the Passaic County Court to the charge of passing a counterfeit bill on the St. Nicholas National Bank, on THOMAS HARWOOD, of Paterson. They were remanded for sentence.

JOS. MANNETT was committed in Hoboken yesterday, charged with having attempted to stab three persons in the house of a Mrs. KRACK, in Washington-street, where he boarded.

Bishop SIMPSON lectured in the Hedding M. E. Church, in Jersey City, last evening. Subject, "Cross and Crescent." A large audience was present.

An unknown man, meanly dressed, was run over and killed, in New-Brunswick, on Sunday night, by a passing train. He was walking on the track and stepped directly in front of the engine.

Rev. CHARLES HEDGES, of Newark, has accepted a call to the pastorate of a colored church in Pittsburg, Penn.

In the Essex County Court, yesterday, JACOB LABAUGH, of Bloomfield, who has been charged in the courts, at different times, with nearly every crime known to the law except murder, was called up on a number of charges, and was sentenced in each case to pay the heaviest fines that the Court could inflict. Upon eight charges of fornication LABAUGH pleaded guilty, and was fined $14 each and costs of prosecution. He pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to $300 fine and costs. He was accused upon two indictments for larceny, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $160 and costs.

The Citizens' Gas Company, of Newark, yesterday elected the following Board of Directors: Andrew A. Smalley, Francis Mackin, George Peters, James L. Hayes, Nehemiah Perry, James Hoy, William R. Sands, Charles Dana, John P. Kennedy.

# AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

### Meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of American Shipping—Report of the Special Committee that Visited Washington.

The New-York Association for the Protection of American Shipping Interests held a meeting last evening, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Mr. DANIEL COGER in the chair. About twenty persons were present.

Mr. D. D. WESTERVELT, the Secretary, read a report from the Committee sent to Washington to lay before the Special Committee of Congress the views of the Association.

Mr. WESTERVELT said that there was not now a single apprentice in any shipyard in this City. The report recited that the Congressional Committee seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the questions presented for their consideration, and promised to do all in their power to further the views of the Association. Secretary BOUTWELL was much pleased to see the Committee, and said he considered the matter they had at heart of so much importance that he had been induced to collect all the statistics he could obtain to present to Congress for their consideration. The Secretary of the Navy also promised his coöperation, and the Chief Engineer of the Navy expressed the same sentiments. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means also gave them great encouragement. The report closed with thanks to Hon. HARVEY C. CALKINS for the kindness shown the Committee, and interest manifested by him in furthering their objects. The report was accepted.

The Committee appointed to confer with Governor HOFFMAN desired that their report be kept private for the present.

The Secretary read extracts from Governor CLAFLIN's Message to the Massachusetts Legislature, advocating, substantially, the views held by the Association.

A petition to Congress, to be circulated for signature by artisans of the United States heretofore engaged in the construction of shipping, was read. The petition asks Congress not to repeal or modify the present Registry laws relating to shipping, and to make such reduction of the tax on shipbuilding materials, or to grant such other relief, as will enable shipbuilders in the United States to compete with those of Europe. A similar petition, to be signed by American shipowners, was given to those present to obtain signatures.

Councilman ROBERTS said that during the era of wooden ship building, England sent to this country to obtain timber for constructing her vessels; but now she built her ships of iron, and had us at a disadvantage. Congress could relieve us of the tax on iron, but could not give us cheap labor. We could not build wooden ships to successfully compete with England's iron ones. If a wooden ship three years old goes to England from this country, she is rated second class, while England's iron ones are rated first class. English insurance companies will not insure our wooden ships except at excessive rates, and this prevents these vessels from obtaining freights. The real question was between wood and iron and cheap labor. The English have also the advantage of cheap coal, and if we lead them in the matter of inventing machinery to do our work, they immediately adopt our inventions.

Mr. COGER thought if Congress gave proper encouragement, the American shipbuilders could successfully compete with Europeans.

Mr. BOOLE said they had no opposition in this country but British gold, and by the Clyde shipbuilding interest. He read extracts from a pamphlet, which he strongly denounced, and which he said had been published and widely circulated by Captain CODMAN, a Bostonian, who was now in Washington advocating the interests of the Clyde ship builders. The pamphlet recited that coal, iron and wages were cheap on the Clyde, and that the shipbuilding interest there was so great that not only the proprietors of the yards, but also their workmen, would submit to almost any sacrifice rather than lose the gigantic business they had now secured, and it was therefore folly to try to successfully compete with them. Mr. BOOLE said that the efforts of Captain CODMAN must be counteracted. If the Government gave proper encouragement, in two years vessels could be built as cheap and run as fast as any that could be produced on the other side. A huge mass of manuscript, elaborating the views of Mr. BOOLE, was referred for further consideration.

Mr. J. SNELLING thought the evils complained of could be cured by a reduction of from fifteen to twenty per cent. on the duties of all articles imported in American vessels.

Mr. T. J. ROWLAND thought that Mr. SNELLING's idea was impracticable, as two could play at that game, and our vessels be forced to leave our ports in ballast.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

# PLOT TO ROB THE BANKS.

### "Dutch" Heinrichs, the Celebrated Bank Thief, Visits Several Banking Houses but Fails to Secure any Booty.

The notorious bank thief known as "Dutch" HEINRICHS, who has succeeded during his brief career in making his name a terror even among the "Bulls and Bears" of the Wall and Broad street banking houses by his bold, adroit and frequently successful professional operations, has again made his appearance in this City, after an absence of several months among his friends at Blackwell's Island, and has again resumed his former occupation, but with a degree of boldness truly astonishing.

On Saturday afternoon, in company with three well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking pals, he started on a tour among a number of up town banks, with an eye to business. The Bleecker-street Savings Bank was the first entered by the thieves on Saturday afternoon. At that time the building was filled with male and female depositors. HEINRICHS, with one of his pals, took one side of the floor, while his companions operated on the other side; but their movements were detected by an official of the bank, and they beat a hasty retreat, being followed only by a "shadow" in the shape of a Bohemian. They next paid their attention to the Manhattan Bank, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, but did not succeed in accomplishing their object. The East River Bank was next visited, with a like result. One or two other up-town banks were entered by the same gang, but by their looks it was easily understood that they had failed, and at last they took a down-town car utterly disgusted with their tour.

The Police have on several occasions attempted to take "Dutch" HEINRICH's photograph, but he has so twisted and screwed his countenance out of shape as to utterly defeat their object. It is supposed that he was the party that succeeded in accomplishing that neat robbery at the Park Bank some two months ago, when an Englishman lost $4,500 while counting it at a side desk, while stooping to pick up a fifty cent stamp which he was informed by a stranger that he had dropped.

HEINRICH *alias* Hendricks *alias* James Ryan, and many other names too numerous to mention, has not confined his operations entirely to this City. Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati have each in their turn suffered by his skillful hand, and it is somewhat puzzling to understand why it is that he is permitted to walk the streets with so much impunity when it is well known that there are at least two indictments pending against him in the office of the District-Attorney, unless spirited away by politicians who understand the "ropes," and cannot afford to lose his valuable services during election times. He is wanted at Chicago very much, but notwithstanding all this he, as well as several other individuals equally notorious, may be seen daily hobnobbing with detectives and policemen at the St. Bernard House, or at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street.

### Probable Homicide at Tuckahoe.

On Sunday evening a serious if not fatal affray occurred at Upper Tuckahoe, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County. JOHN BROPHY entered the grocery store of JAMES SPOLLAN and asked for a box of matches, and a box or package of the ordinary kind was handed to him. BROPHY said they were not the kind he wanted, and described those he desired. Mr. SPOLLAN replied that he had none of them. BROPHY then said if he was a stone-cutter they would soon be found for him, or words to that effect; also that if he had not a lame hand, he would soon have them anyway, intimating that he would find them and help himself. Some words ensued, when three companions of BROPHY's, named THOS. SHAY, JOHN SHAY and MICHAEL PURCELL, who had been waiting for BROPHY outside, entered the store and conducted themselves in a very abusive manner towards Mr. SPOLLAN, and on being ordered out commenced an aggravated assault upon him, beat him severely and dragged him to the door. Mrs. SPOLLAN, hearing the disturbance, went into the store, when she was also attacked and beaten in a brutal manner by BROPHY and his companions, whereupon SPOLLAN went into the house, brought out a revolver, and fired three shots at his assailants, one of which took effect upon the person of BROPHY. The ball, entering his abdomen, penetrated in a downward oblique direction, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, in New-Rochelle, and Dr. NARDQUIST sent for. The man was still alive yesterday, but his chances of surviving are understood to be very slight indeed. The ball cannot be extracted. Coroner BATHGATE was notified yesterday to take BROPHY's *ante-mortem* deposition. BROPHY has a wife and one child. He and his companions are said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time of the disturbance.

# TEMPERANCE.

### Interesting Meeting Last Evening—Addresses by Horace Greeley and Rev. Dr. Hall.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held last evening, at the Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue. In the absence of WM. E. DODGE, President of the National Temperance Society, under whose auspices the meeting was held last evening, Dr. MCELROY, pastor of the Church, presided. After prayer by Rev. Dr. COX and a few remarks by Dr. MCELROY relative to the work of the Society, Hon. HORACE GREELEY was introduced, and said that he wished first to explain a previous statement of his which had been misunderstood. He could remember the time when as good men as ever lived drank, and drank deeply. Fifty years ago it was not understood that drinking liquor was wrong. Aside from the "total abstinence" minority, the rest of the community drank as ruinously and as deeply as they ever did. There never was a more drunken New Year's Day in New-York than the last one. He thought that every sensible man must have observed how the grog shop was a focus of opposition to every good word and work. Of course he did not know the grog shops, but he knew of their method of scoffing at everything good. We hear every day of the wickedness of New-York, and it is great; but the goodness of New-York never seems to be noticed. Yet nowhere else was there a greater disposition to spend and to dispense for the good of humanity than in this City. The good of the City was unknown; the wickedness of the City governs our governors. The liquor interest says, Away with the laws! But under a new *régime* every little grocery is to be a tippling shop. If he was a rumseller he would say to the Legislature at Albany, Let us alone, we are getting along nicely. But in the arrogance of power the Legislature is determined to show how it is controlled by the liquor interest. The grog-shop people are the antagonists of every effort for good. Our Police keep exterior decency, and he did not believe they had ever tried to do more than that. If there was to be any earnest work it would have to take the form of a campaign against the grog shops. You must first try and change public sentiment. He rejoiced to see that the Churches had taken hold of the matter, as they should have done years ago. Mitigate, if you can't suppress, this growing evil.

Rev. Dr. HALL thought there was a generation coming up who needed to be instructed on the temperance question. It was very necessary to influence public opinion. This naturally had a tendency to gravitate, and it needed the youth to counterbalance that tendency. The children of moderate drinkers are apt to be drunkards. There are all sorts of ideas as to what constituted drunkenness, but any one would admit that a long way this side of drunkenness there are conditions in which men are injuriously affected by drink. In all cases their judgment left them and the voice of conscience became stifled. Dr. HALL told several anecdotes of drunkards and how they became so, and then said that intemperance went into the church pews, to the communion table and up the pulpit stairs. There was need to speak to all, more especially to parents. He did not believe in troubling himself with any discussion of the questions of wine in the Bible.

Dr. MCELROY then announced that the next meeting would be next Monday evening, in the Calvary Baptist Church. A collection was then taken up, after which Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY made a few remarks on the necessity for organized effort to defeat so gigantic an evil, and in opposition to License laws, after which the meeting adjourned with the singing of the Doxology.

# THE HACKENSACK TRAGEDY.

### Death of Hon. John Huyler—Sketch of His Career.

On Sunday afternoon Hon. JOHN HUYLER, who received injuries in an affray in the streets of Hackensack on the 20th ult., died at his residence in that village from their effects. Mr. HUYLER had for thirty years been one of the most prominent among the citizens of Bergen County, and his death occasioned sorrow throughout the entire county. He had been a Judge, a member of Congress from the Fourth District of New-Jersey, a wealthy citizen, and a man of the highest respectability in the community. On the 20th of December he was walking from his house to his lumber yard, when he was met upon the river bridge by BENJAMIN ACKERMAN, a resident of Hackensack, known to Mr. HUYLER, who stood in his way, and seemed to be desirous of preventing Mr. HUYLER from crossing. Judge HUYLER pushed ACKERMAN, who was deeply intoxicated, and attempted to pass, but being still resisted, he struck the drunken man with a light cane which he carried in his hand. ACKERMAN thereupon dealt the Judge a blow with his fist, which was returned by Mr. HUYLER. ACKERMAN struck again so powerfully that Mr. HUYLER fell to the ground, striking his head upon one of the timbers of the bridge. ACKERMAN, who was crazed with rum, attempted to inflict further injuries by kicking Mr. HUYLER while he lay prostrate upon the ground, but he was prevented by a colored man who was passing. Mr. HUYLER was conveyed to his home, where he received medical attendance, but he gradually failed until late on Sunday afternoon he died. ACKERMAN was immediately arrested, and he has since that time been confined in the County Jail at Hackensack, awaiting the result of the injuries caused by his violence. He states to those who converse with him that he does not remember anything of the occurrence which terminated so lamentably. He appears to be overcome with grief when the subject is mentioned. His habits of intemperance had been of recent growth, for though slightly intemperate in former years, he had been for the preceding eight or ten months a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks. Previous to his death Judge HUYLER assured the wife of the unhappy prisoner that he would not prosecute the latter, but that if he regained his strength he would visit him and counsel him to give up the use of liquor.

At the time of his death Judge HUYLER was 61 years of age. He began life as a mason, and in 1830 pursued his vocation in the Ninth Ward of the City. He was a man of superior abilities and pushed himself rapidly to the front of the local political world. He united with the Democracy, and in 1846 he appeared for the first time among the Jersey politicians of the day, having removed to Hackensack in the Spring of that year. He soon afterwards was elected to the Board of Supervisors of Bergen County, and became President of that body. He was elected to a seat in the Lower House of the New-Jersey Legislature in 1850, and in 1853 he became the Speaker of the House, serving that body as its principal officer with marked distinction. Governor FORT, after the expiration of Mr. HUYLER's term of office, appointed him one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, which position he occupied until 1856, when he was elected to the Congress of the United States. While in Congress Mr. HUYLER was somewhat distinguished for his persistent advocacy of the Lecompton bill, and his subsequent defeat by Mr. H. R. RIGGS, in 1858, was probably caused by his decided stand upon this question in opposition to the wishes of his constituents. While in Washington in 1858, Mr. HUYLER was one of the guests at the National Hotel, with Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. A. JOHNSON, and others, and suffered with them from the effects of the poisoning there. From the effects of the poison upon his system, Judge HUYLER never entirely recovered, but his physical and mental capacities had exhibited signs of weakness since that time.

Mr. HUYLER leaves a wife and one son. His funeral will take place on Wednesday next, from the First Reformed Church of Hackensack.

### Opening of Brady's Jersey City Skating Rink.

Professor ABNER S. BRADY opened his rink at Jersey City, lately known as Brady's Curriculum, last evening, for skating purposes. About 2,000 ladies and gentlemen were present, perhaps two-thirds of them on skates. The sheet of ice, covering 32,000 square feet, was as level and smooth as a mirror. A majority of the members of the New-York Skating Club were on the ice, as also a large number of noted skaters, both male and female, presenting a display seldom witnessed. A band of thirty performers led by MATT. H. CONKLIN, Jr., son of the New-York Light Guard veteran drummer, performed selections from the most popular airs of the day. The opening proved a decided success, and under Professor BRADY's able management, with the aid of the clerk of the weather, this will prove a most enjoyable place of resort. If the cool weather continues, Professor BRADY promises a succession of skating matches, masquerades, tournaments and exhibitions of fancy skating. Among the distinguished skaters last night were Miss Bedell, Mr. Mead, Carrie Moore, Dupignac, Demorest and a host of others.

### The New-York Orthopedic Dispensary.

This noble institution for the relief of such as have diseases of the spine or hip joint, is steadily increasing in public favor. Yesterday afternoon being the day of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, the occasion was embraced to give to the children a fine collation and some presents. The happy little faces that greeted the visitor told but little of their previous sufferings. The annual report made by Drs. CARR and CHRYSTIE to Dr. CHAS. F. TAYLOR shows that the total number of applicants for the past three years amount to 395, of whom 227 came under treatment.

There are now under treatment: For diseases of the spine, 159; for diseases of the hip joint, 30; other orthopedic cases, 24—total, 213.

Besides this, 275 visits were made by the assistant surgeons at the residences of the patients. The visits of patients to the Dispensary were: For the first year, 474; second year, 797; third year, 1,800; total, 3,071. Number of visits, 275—total, 3,346.

The report further shows only five deaths during the past year, of which three were from diseases incident to childhood. The treatment has universally resulted in marked relief from all suffering in cases where the disease was taken in its first stage. They were able to report a uniformity of success in the treatment of diseases of the spine and hip joint.

The gathering of the friends of the institution was very large, prominent among whom were many of the most eminent physicians of the City. Dr. TAYLOR and his able assistants deserve great credit for the perfection to which they have brought their humane work.

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account. American Securities open firmer. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅞; 1865, old, 86¼; 1867, 85⅝; Ten-forties, 84⅛; Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Tallow dull at 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 5s. ₱ ton.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Bourse opened firm at 74f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Jan. 10.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat; Tres-ordinaire, on the spot, 137f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 10—1 P. M.—American securities are quiet and steady, at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Five-twenties, 1862 | 87 |
| United States Five-twenties, 1865, old | 86⅛ |
| United States Five-twenties, 1867 | 85¾ |
| United States Ten-forties, coup | 84⅛ |

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 11½d.@11⅝d. |
| Middling Orleans | 11¾d.@11¾d. |

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 104s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Cheese, 70s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 60s. ₱ cwt. for New Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed quiet: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86⅛; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84⅛. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 103¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

PROVISIONS—Lard heavy at 69s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton. Resin, 14s. ₱ cwt. for fine. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 8¼d.@1s. 8¾d. ₱ gallon. Linseed Oil, £30 5s.@£30 10s. ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed firm at 59s. 3d.@59s. 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active and firm at 92 for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm but unchanged.

HAVRE, Jan. 10.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—Petroleum closed firm; quotations unsettled.

# DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—EXCHANGE 1-10 premium selling; 1-10 off, buying. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 85c.; No. 2 firmer, closing at 78c.@78¼c., cash; in the afternoon dull at 78¼c., seller January, for No. 2. CORN firmer; No. 2, 71½c.@71¾c.; in the afternoon dull and unchanged. OATS dull; No. 2, 40c. RYE firmer at 70c. BARLEY dull at 80c.@85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS active and higher. PORK unsettled and higher, closing at $28. Rump PORK quiet at $22. LARD firm and steady at 16c. Green MEATS—Hams, 14c.; Shoulders, 10c.; Short Ribs, 13c.; Cumberland Middles, 13c. Dressed HOGS closed weak at $10 25 for light; $11 for medium; $11 25 for choice heavy. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $8 95@$10 75 for fair to good. CATTLE dull at $3 50@5 25 for Stockers and Butchers; $7 50@7 62½ for Extra Shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 12@$1 13. CORN firm, with a light supply and an upward tendency; Ear, 80c.@81c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull, with no sales; No. 1 held at 90c.@92c. BARLEY nominally unchanged, with no demand. COTTON steady; Middling, 24c. WHISKY dull and drooping; small sales at 93c. Live HOGS firm, with but few offering; sales at $9 50@$10 25. Dressed HOGS, $11@$11 50; receipts, 2,000 head. PORK dull; not salable better than $27 50; held at $27 75@$28. LARD dull, with no demand; Steam held at 15¼c.; Kettle, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS quiet, with hardly any demand; Shoulders offered at 11¼c.; Sides, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14⅞c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Light jobbing demand; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 15½c.@16c. HAMS declined to 19c.@20c. Green MEATS firmer; held at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Sides; 14¼c. for Hams. EXCHANGE steady at par buying.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—TOBACCO—None offering. COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR heavy with scarcely anything doing. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull at 48c., in bulk. 51c.@53c. sacked. BARLEY dull at $1 18. RYE dull at 76c. for prime. WHISKY firm at 93c. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK held at $28@$28 50. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; Clear Ribs, packed, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¼c. LARD held at 16¼c. for choice kettle; 16c. offered. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$3 for inferior to common; $3 50@$4 50 for fair to good; $5@$7 50 for strictly choice. Live HOGS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—BEEVES—The market on Saturday was active, but owing to the large receipts since the market to-day was dull; the receipts foot up 5,559 head, the heaviest for the past three months; prices are about the same as last week; dealers report an abundant supply in Michigan and Canada yet to come forward; the average quality this week is not so good as that of last; 10c@10½c. were realized for heaviest best Cattle; the range was 6c.@9c., mostly at 7c. and a fraction. SHEEP and LAMBS—the market is overstocked and business dull at a decline of ¼c.@¾c. from last week's prices; the range was from 4¾c. to 7¾c., the latter for Extra Canada. MILCH COWS—the demand is good for good and Springers at from $55@$85. LIVE HOGS—Nothing doing; but one car load was sold during the week.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—COTTON heavy; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Red, $1 05; White, $1 10. CORN, 70c. OATS, 60c. for sacked. RYE, $1. TOBACCO steady; sales 17 hhds. at $5 50@$7 50 for Lugs; $8 50@$10 75 for common to good Leaf. Mess PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.; Hams, 21c. LARD, 17½c. WHISKY, 93c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—COTTON steady and unchanged. FLOUR excessively dull and drooping; Extras, $4 62½@$5; Ohio Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27. RYE commands $1@$1 05. CORN dull; New Yellow, 85c.@92c.; Old unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY steady at $1 for two-rowed; $1 25 for Canada. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 29¾c. COFFEE—None in first hands. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and weak. WHISKY nominal at $1 for wood; $1 02 for iron-bound.

OSWEGO, Jan. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 75 for White, $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 27½; Prime White Canada, $1 60. CORN steady at $1 08. BARLEY held at $1 06 for Prime Up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, $2 15 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 10.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; Regular White Michigan, $1 02½; Amber, $1 04½; No. 1 Red, $1 08; No. 2 Red, $1 02½. CORN dull; No. 1 nominal; New, 78c. OATS unchanged. Dressed HOGS a shade better at $10 50@$11 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Rye, 190,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Corn, 135,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN—Sales six car loads new Ohio at 78c. on the track; Old nominal at 95c. in store. OATS nominal at 50c. RYE inactive. BARLEY—Sales, one car load two-rowed State at 83½c. on track. PEAS inactive; held at 85c. for Canada Field. PORK dull at $28@$30. LARD dull at 17½c. HIGHWINES dull; held at $1@$1 01.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—COTTON firm at 25c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN—White advanced; market strong; sales at 98c.@$1; Yellow, 90c.@93c. OATS steady. PROVISIONS firmer, but quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1@$1 01, and held higher, with small sales at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—BEEVES dull and unchanged, sales 2,000 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9½c.@10c.; Choice, 11c.; Fair to Good, 7½c.@9c.; Common, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb., gross. SHEEP rather lower, sales 11,000 head at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb, gross. HOGS unchanged, sales 3,500 at $14@$14 50 ₱ cwt., net, for corn fed.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 11; no demand for No. 2. CORN heavy; New, 70c.@74c.; Old, nominal. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull; held at 80c.@90c. BARLEY heavy and nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—WHEAT—Very little inquiry except for best grades; no sales reported. RYE quiet; 95c.@97c. asked, but no sales reported. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 58c. for State, with sales of bag lots at that price. BARLEY very dull, with nothing doing.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.; receipts, 2,869 bales; exports, 3,106 bales. FLOUR steady at $4 50@$5. CORN firm at 92½c. OATS heavy at 63c.@64c. LARD heavy at 18c.@19c. Mess PORK firm at $30@$31. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16c.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 14; No. 1 White, $1 07@$1 08. BARLEY $1 90 ₱ cental. Dressed HOGS steady at $10 30@$11 25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 10.—COTTON firm; receipts 3,269 bales; exports, 3,361 bales; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 24½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10.—COTTON firm but quiet for want of stock; sales, 200 bales; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.; receipts, 1,101 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—COTTON firmer; sales 532 bales; receipts, 711 bales; Middling, 23½c.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—STOCKS—Pennsylvania State Sixes, 107⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅛; Gold, 123¼.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silesia | Jan. 11 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| City of New-York | Jan. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Java | Jan. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Minnesota | Jan. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Aleppo | Jan. 13 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Main | Jan. 15 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of Paris | Jan. 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Mexico | Jan. 12 | New-York | Vera Cruz. |
| Columbia | Jan. 13 | New-York | Havana. |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

For Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of New-York*, at 10:30 A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall.*—C. S. Powers, George Patchen, Mrs. C. Peters, L. Marks, L. Goldbaum, Miss M. H. Peters and child, Joseph Schniler, Mrs. Betsy Reefson, Mrs. Lizzie Rounds, Mrs. M. J. Williams, J. D. Mountain, Victor Auger, Mr. D. Cooper, J. H. Schober, S. G. Block, Miss Annie Lynch, Emile Brown, W. H. Peel, J. H. Simpson, Jas. White, wife and infant, Miss Drusida Andrews, Geo. Landee, Edward Payne, Charles Penford, Edmund Hurd, Captain F. A. Ball, Christina Rush, Mrs. Mary Bogeman and child, Miss Sarah Nichols, Louis Dyer, C. Beach, Mrs. Ellen Edinburg, Mrs. L. Clearen, John Downs, Mrs. H. L. E. Williams, Mr. Sloan, D. W. Grady, W. J. Healy, U. S. N., Mrs. W. P. Bourke, M. W. Crowell, H. Nathan, J. B. Davis, wife and infant, Miss J. N. Hyatt, Jno. M. Shaw, M. Olraris, Colonel Jewett, T. Z. Selly, Rafael Felgara, J. M. Alraver, Miss E. A. Tapply, Jno. B. Burt, A. R. Moncruff, Miss Barmecourt, A. F. Shillingford, Geo. Sickel, G. T. Erell, J. Zizold, T. Adams, and 124 in the steerage.

*In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston.*—Wm. Hannam, wife and 4 children, Miss Mary Marums, Lewis Wiener and wife, Miss Emma Wiener, Wm. Blackman and 3 children, Jos. Sparks, Daniel Murphy, E. Buckly, Chas. Meyer, A. G. Kiburn, M. Scott, Wm. Nixon, J. O. Sullivan, A. R. Soule, James Connolly, Alex. Wiley, W. W. Smith, Ellis Monday, Samuel Seagrist, Jas. Salkie, John Neauman, John Gunst, J. Johnson, P. Peterson, J. Kelly, Jos. Clark, John Wolfe, and 10 in the steerage.

JAN. 10—*In steamship Tybee, from San Domingo City.*—W. H. Still, P. Emerson, J. M. Lithgrow.

# NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon sets.. 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 08 | Gov. Island. 2 57 | Hell Gate.. 4 19

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 10.

### Arrived.

Steamship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen Dec. 25, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 116 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Dec. 31, lat. 49 39, lon. 19, passed steamship Deutschland, hence for Bremen; Jan. 9, lat. 40 45, lon. 67 13, passed steamship America, hence for Bremen; same date, lat. 40 43, lon. 67 27, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 10th, off Nantucket, spoke ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York. The U. experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Dec. 29 and 30, encountered a hurricane from S. to W.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Jan. 2, with treasure, mdse., mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan. 8, 7 A. M., lat. 29 45, lon. 74 03, spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall; 9th, lat. 34 30, lon. 74 20, passed a North-German brig, steering N.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Dec. 29, Samana Bay 30th, and Port-au-Platte Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship John Bertram, (N. G.,) Peterson, Hamburg Oct. 3, and Queenstown Dec. 7, with mdse. and 448 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had 19 deaths and 4 births among the passengers on the passage; was 4 weeks in the North Sea, with constant W. and N. W. gales, and was obliged to run for Cork to obtain a fresh supply of provisions; from Cork came the southern passage, and had moderate weather to Bermuda, since E. and S. E. gales.

Bark Alice Tarlton, Connor, of and from Surinam 34 ds., with sugar and cedar to order—vessel to Von Praag & Co. Jan. 2, off Barnegat, encountered a gale from S. E. to S. W., barometer falling to 28 90; has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesgang, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage. Sld. in co. with brig Castilian, for Charleston, and brig Caroline, for Baltimore.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had moderate weather till Jan. 2, when, in lat. 36, lon. 74, encountered a heavy gale from S. to W. S. W., lasting 30 hours. Sld. in co. with brig Isola, for New-York.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Henry, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Jan. 2, 150 miles south of Hatteras, encountered a hurricane from S. to S. W., veering to N., lasting 36 hours; 8th, 25 miles E. from Cape May, had a gale from S. W. to W., during which split sails, &c.

Brig Eleanor Miller, (of Nassau,) Gove, Sierra Leone, W. C. A., 38 ds., with hides and palm oil to E. R. Ware, Jr., & Co. Has had moderate weather to Bermuda, since constant westerly gales; Jan. 9, 90 miles S. S. E. from Sandy Hook, passed a ship's mast, apparently not long in the water.

Schr. A. B. Baxter, (of Cornwalls, N. S.,) Wasson, Havana 11 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to James Edmiston & Co. Jan. 2, lat. 34, lon. 76, encountered a S. E. gale, lasting about 20 hours, during which split sails, &c.

Schr. Britannia, (of Arichat,) King, Rum Cay 15 ds., with salt to Montell & Bartow—vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Came via Long Island Sound.

Schr. Java, Parson, of and from Harbor Grace, N. F., 23 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Dilks, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Huron, from New-York; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; bark John H. Pearson, from Buenos Ayres.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamer Pauling, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.—Arr. United States steamers Standish and Triana, from Charleston.

Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Leocadia, from Bremen; barks Regina, from Liverpool; Adeline, from Rio Janeiro; brigs M. E. Rowland, from New-Orleans; Caroline, from Matanzas.

Passed out—Bark St. Bernard, for Bremen; bark Monitor and brig R. C. Wright, for the West Indies; schrs. Lottie Wells, for Barbados; bark Pekin, for London; brigs Abel and Peri, for the West Indies; Navarino, for New-Orleans; Delphine and Gaselle, for Rio Janeiro; Mississippi, for Demerara.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 10.—Sld. steamer Saratoga, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamship Herman Livingston, New-York; Ada, Antwerp; schrs. C. & L. Lartz, Philadelphia; Lucy M. Collin, Boston; C. & C. Brooks, New-York; Wm. Hopper, New-York. Cld. bark Jennie Barker, Liverpool.

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. Willi Mowe, previously reported ashore on the shoals at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., and full of water, has been partially discharged of her cargo of fish by Captain L. P. Brown, agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co., who has put casks in her, and got her off the shoals, and carried her inside the point of beach to a place of safety, where she will be hove down and caulked previous to taking her to the port of destination.

### Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND—SOUTH COAST—DOWNS.

*Alteration in Position of South Goodwin Buoy.*

The Trinity House, London, has given notice that the South Goodwin Buoy has been moved 5 cables S. W. by S. from its former position, and now lies in 15½ fathoms at low-water springs, with the following marks and bearings:

Ringwold Church just open to the southward of the flagstaff of Mr. Curling's house at Kingsdown, W. N. W.

The coast-guard house on Cornhill, in line with the South Foreland Low Lighthouse, W. ¾ S.

South Sand Head light vessel, W. ¾ S. 2½ miles.

S. E. Goodwin Buoy, N. E. by E. ¾ E. 2¾ miles.

IRISH CHANNEL—ISLE OF MAN.

*Light on Promenade Pier, Douglas Bay.*

Notice is hereby given, that a light is now exhibited from the outer end of the Iron Promenade pier in Douglas Bay, east coast of the Isle of Man.

The light is a fixed blue light, elevated 20 feet above the level of high water.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19½° westerly in 1869.]

ENGLAND—SOUTH COAST—SPITHEAD.

*Removal of Temporary Floating Light in Fairway of Eastern Channel.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 83, dated Oct. 30, 1868, respecting the position of a temporary floating light near a wreck in the fairway to the Eastern Channel to Spithead:

Notice is hereby given that the light vessel has been removed, there being now 22 feet water over the spot at low-water springs.

The wreck buoy will remain until the wreck has been entirely removed.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1869.

### Spoken, &c.

Chas. H. Marshall—Ship, hence for Liverpool, Jan. 3, lat. 40 35, lon. 71.

Fannie W. Johnson—Schr., hence for Mobile, Jan. 8, 3 P. M., off Hatteras.

### Foreign Ports.

At San Domingo City, Dec. 29, schr. Louisa Wells, Captain Holt, just arrived from New-York in 8 ds. and 10 hours; brig Melrose left Port-au-Platte Jan. 3, for Blanches, to load wood for New-York.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Dec. 19, bark Magdalena, Sharon, New-York; schr. Sophia, Shanks, Coastwise; 20th, brig Jessie Rhynas, Hall, Boston; steamer Alaska, Gray, New-York.

Cld. Dec. 20, schr. Sophia, Shanks, Coastwise; 24th, bark Magdalena, Sharon, New-York; Jan. 1, steamer Alaska, Gray, New-York.

# EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—The steamships Nebraska and Tripoli, from New-York, arrived here to-day, the latter at 6 o'clock in the morning, all well.

### Steamer Detention.

HAVRE, Jan. 10.—The steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg Jan. 5 for New-York, has been stopped and is detained at this port.

### Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—The steamship Bellona, from London Jan. 1, for New-York, had her wheel and steering gear damaged in a gale, and put back to Falmouth. Her second mate and quartermaster were washed overboard and lost.

The lumber on board the Brunelia, previously reported wrecked off Scilly, has been got out, and other portions of her cargo may be saved.

Advices from Japan report the ship Naples, which grounded Aug. 20, near Yokohama, has been got afloat and sold for $12,000.


FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 92 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING

FROM

25 to 50 per cent. less than actual cost, at the

SPECIAL SALE.

DEVLIN & CO.,

NO. 521 BROADWAY.

G. F. GILMAN.

TEAS.

NO. 129 FRONT-ST.,

New-York.

THE UNIVERSE:

A RADICAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM.

REMOVED FROM CHICAGO TO NEW-YORK.

The above Weekly, which has attracted much attention throughout the country, for its marked catholicity and fearless presentation of the views of the most radical thinkers, has been removed from Chicago to New-York.

Among the more important papers in the first issue for 1870, or soon to appear, are the following:

POLICY IN REGARD TO DIVORCE EAST AND WEST. By ROBERT DALE OWEN.

THE CHANGE CAUSED BY DEATH. By EPES SARGENT.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MRS. WOOD. A Story. By Mrs. JENNIE HAZEN LEWIS.

HALF THE WORLD'S WORK; Part I. A Story. By Mrs. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

DEFENCE OF ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. By HELEN RUSHTON.

THE RICHARDSON MURDER—THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED. By FRANCIS BARRY.

THE RELATION THAT LEADS TO MATERNITY. By HENRY C. WRIGHT.

FŒTICIDE—ITS FACTS AND PHILOSOPHY. By Mrs. Dr. CARPENTER.

CHILDREN IN THE AFTER LIFE. By ANNA KIMBALL, M.D.

A HAUNTED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN: A VERITABLE HISTORY OF MY OWN EXPERIENCE. By ELEANOR KIRK.

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